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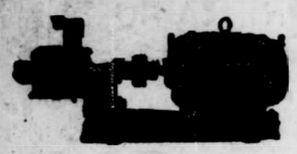

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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VOL. XXVI NO. 309 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1938 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Muslim League Drifts Towards Federation?

Significant Change In Attitude

HYDERABAD DELEGATE SPEAKS OUT

Offer Of League's Help Declined With Thanks

(From Our Correspondent).

PATNA, December 28.

Mystery surrounds the refusal of the Hyderabad Delegates to the League to speak at the meeting on Hyderabad held on Monday evening.

Enquiries reveal that the Hyderabad delegates did not like that the League should interfere in their matters and they thought it impolitic to associate themselves with the League in this matter. In response to the demand of the people to hear the Hyderabad delegates, an advocate of Hyderabad had to come forward and address the meeting as reported. He could not conclude his speech and he has now issued a Press statement completing his unfinished speech.

After recounting the laws passed by the State Government for the good of the people and enumerating the help they gave to non-Muslim institutions, Mr. Abdul Hassan concludes by thanking Muslims of British India for the anxious sympathy shown by them voluntarily and assuring them that the HYDERABAD STATE WAS STRONG ENOUGH TO COPE WITH THE SITUATION AND THAT HE HAD NO DOUBT THAT GOOD SENSE WOULD PREVAIL UPON COMMUNALIST AGENCIES AND THE HYDERABAD PEOPLE WOULD BE SUCCESSFUL IN BRINGING ABOUT AMICABLE AND HONOURABLE SETTLEMENT WITHOUT ANY OUTSIDE INTERFERENCE.

Change In Attitude

A significant change in the League attitude towards the Federal scheme which implies that League will accept the scheme if amendments to safeguard minority interests are made therein, seems to have been made by resolution adopted by the Subjects Committee of the All-India Muslim League.

LEAGUE BLUFF EXPOSED

Direct Action Resolution Is Only To Browbeat Congress Govts.

(From Our Correspondent)

PATNA, Dec. 28.

Regarding the League's resolution on direct action, from talks among the delegates I gather it is only threat to browbeat the Congress Governments. There are more things that count than this simple imposing array of vocal strength behind the resolution. Feeling ran unanimously throughout the speeches, namely, the hope that the Congress Governments would adopt a more conciliatory attitude, but not hopes alone; definite appeals were made that this should happen.

SHAPE OF THINGS TO COME

More indicative of the shape of things to come is the attitude of Mr. Jinnah and his colleagues on the Working Committee. Now it is an open secret, especially after Monday's Subjects Committee meeting, that the Leaguers believe the Committee is incapable of directing direct action. They realise that the Committee consists mainly of Knights, Nawabs, Khan Bahadurs and landlords and these they feel have no moral strength to endure the grim consequences of direct action. Doubters even affirm that authority was vested in the Committee only to deflect the object of the resolution. Besides Muslims accepting non-violent Civil Disobedience would mark a greatest epoch in history. Constitutionalist and armchair Leaguers, it is gathered, appealed to Mr. Jinnah to use his brain to save them from being exposed.

Mr. Jinnah is par excellence a constitutionalist and he left the Congress only because the Congress under Mahatma Gandhi adopted sacrifice, suffering and direct action. His admonitions to the Radical Leaguers in the Subjects Committee, his counsel to the Bihar Leaguers not to precipitate matters but to proceed constitutionally and the fact that he tendered the above advice on the eve of the session, knowing full well that such a resolution was being moved is, I think, a clear index of Mr. Jinnah's mind.

THE TWO PREMIERS

Besides the attitude of the Punjab Premier, who is a constitutionalist and the Bengal Premier who seems, from his speeches here, to have toned down fully, confirmed the above contentions. Sir Sikander's speech at the Industrial Exhibition and Mr. Huq's speech elsewhere, wherein Mr. Huq expressed the hope that there would be no need for direct action, if only Congress Governments realise their duty are an indication.

LANDMARK IN LEAGUE HISTORY

However the resolution is an important landmark in the League's history. The League is fast approaching the Congress. At Lucknow it adopted the Congress' aim of "Purna Swaraj" and at Patna it has agreed to the Congress' fundamental creed of non-violent non-co-operation and Civil Disobedience.

Congress and League are nearer to-day in aim and method.

(Muslim League Proceedings appear on page 7 and 14)

MADRAS TOUR POSTPONED

Congress President Indisposed

MADRAS, Dec. 28.

According to a telegram received from Wardha to-day by the Secretary of the Tamil Nad Congress Committee, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose has finally postponed his visit to Madras for the present owing to indisposition.—A.P.

Ethel Mannin Weds

LONDON, Dec. 28.

Ethel Mannin, Novelist, married R. A. Reynolds, author, at the Paddington Register office.—Reuter.

UNACCEPTABLE TO CHINA

Chiang-Kai-Shek Turns Down Japanese Terms For Settlement

CHUNGKING, Dec. 28.

"Japan's peace terms as enunciated in Prince Konoye's statement of December 22 are absolutely unacceptable," declared Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek.

He added that the terms would mean a complete surrender of China.

Japan's terms included besides those mentioned on Thursday last the granting to Japan of the right to station troops at specific points in China, as long as the proposed anti-Comintern Pact remained in force, and the right to domicile in all parts of China for the Japanese.

Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek pointed out that the terms were more extensive and stiffer than those presented to China before the outbreak of hostilities and added: "If earlier terms were unacceptable to China how can the country, after eighteen months of fighting and suffering, accept the present demands. What have we been fighting for?"

It is emphasised that China cannot accept any terms, which violate her territorial or administrative integrity nor any contrary to the League Covenant or the Nine Power Treaty.

Chinese casualties since the beginning of hostilities is stated to be 850,000 of which 300,000 have been killed. Japanese casualties are at 650,000.—Reuter.

DE VALERA TO VISIT U. S.

DUBLIN, Dec. 28.

It is officially announced that Mr. De Valera will visit the United States in May. His programme in Washington includes one day's stay at the White House as the guest of President Roosevelt. In New York on the invitation of the Committee, De Valera will visit the World's Fair. Mr. De Valera is also expected at other cities of the United States.—Reuter.

GOEBBEL'S ATTACK ON POPE

BERLIN, Dec. 28.

A bitter attack on the Vatican is made by Dr. Goebbels in his organ "Angriff" presumably as a tardy answer to the Pope's recent criticism of totalitarian doctrine.

It accuses the Vatican of occupying itself solely with the Jewish question to the extent of giving the impression of complete solidarity between Jewry and the greatest Christian Church.

It reverts to the situation in Palestine and blames the Pope for his failure to protest against "the wild and cruel war, which severely harms the moral credit of Christianity in the Arab world."—Reuter.

BELGIAN SENATOR COLLAPSES AND DIES

BRUSSELS, Dec. 28.

Rexist Senator Rhodius suddenly collapsed while speaking in the Senate and died shortly afterwards despite immediate medical attention. The sitting was suspended.—Reuter.

Canterbury Primate Unmoved

LONDON, Dec. 28.

The Archbishop of Canterbury informed of the German press criticism made the following comment:—

"The whole thing is a characteristic piece of inaccuracy and bombast and leaves me entirely impenitent and unmoved."—Reuter.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu at Karachi on Saturday last with Mr. R. K. Sidhwa snapped at the Railway station.

Japan Under Dictatorship

MOBILISATION ACT TO BE ENFORCED

TOKIO, Dec. 28.

It is announced that virtually the full provisions of the National Mobilisation Act will be brought into force early in the New Year. Six more Imperial Ordinances for this purpose were approved by the National Mobilisation Council this afternoon. The Ordinances provide for control of wages and working hours, restriction of dividends of business corporations, requisition of commodities, factories, repair shops, land, buildings and other establishments.

A three year plan for the expansion of productive capacity of industry will be enforced. The Act, which places practically the entire resources and activities of Japan undre Government control was strongly resisted by the Diet when introduced in 1937. It was passed on a promise from the Government that it would only be used sparingly and under grave necessity, since when portions have been enforced at intervals.—Reuter.

PRINCE KONOYE SEES EMPEROR

Planning New Order In East Asia

TOKIO, Dec. 28.

Prince Konoye, after being received in audience by the Emperor, consulted the Lord Privy Seal, President of the Privy Council and other eminent politicians. While nothing definite is known it is generally assumed that the activities foreshadow the strengthening of the Cabinet in order to facilitate "execution of national policies" in an endeavour to build up a new order in East Asia.—Reuter.

AHMEDABAD MERCHANT ARRESTED

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 28.

After prolonged inquiry of Poona C.I.D. well-known Sheth Pratapsing Mohanlal, one of the trustees of Anandji Kalyanji's firm, was arrested yesterday night in connection with alleged fraud of about two lakhs. He was produced before the Magistrate, where he was not released on bail.

Mr. Pratapsing has appealed to the Sessions Court.

Cadell To Go Back?

Rajkot Subjects' Monster Petition—Thakore's Reported Action

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, Dec. 28.

On Saturday Rajkot Vanik Mahajan is giving a public reception to all the Satyagrahi political prisoners of all communities at Vanik Mahajan Wadi.

Anti-Cadell application has been submitted to the Thakore Saheb. The application has been signed by about 40,000 persons.

It is rumoured that a cheque for the full amount of the salary for remaining period and air passage has been sent to Dewan Sir P. Cadell by the Thakore Saheb with a letter that as his subjects do not approve of his services. He (the Thakore Saheb) has to dispense with Sir P. Cadell's services.

MR. AND MRS. PARIKH ENTERTAINED

Leading merchants entertained Mrs. Shardabai Parikh and Mr. Rasiklal Parikh, members of the War Council, whose strenuous efforts gathered local merchants under Parishad banner when Mr. Dhaberbhai and other leaders were present. Mr. Sobhagyachand Modi presided.

A Bhavnagar message says:—

Great crowd of public welcomed and received Messrs. Balvantrai Mehta, Parekh Brothers, Laxmidas Dani and other leaders of Rajkot Satyagraha on the station. They were taken in procession and a meeting was held in Gandhi Chowk. Mr. Balvantrai Mehta and others spoke.

With reference to the question of water in Bhavnagar Dewan Sahib had sent for the leader of Lok Seva Sangh and had declared that Sir M. Vishweshwarayya was invited to solve this problem.

New Dewan Of Rajkot?

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, Dec. 28.

To-day Resident Gibson held a lengthy conversation with the Thakore Saheb, presumably, it is understood in connection with Sir Patric's departure.

It is understood that Mr. Maneklal Patel will be made Dewan. Names of the members of the Reforms Committee will be announced after the Dewanship question is settled.

PLEA FOR UNITY IN RAJKOT

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, Dec. 28.

To-day batches of Bhavnagar, Jamnagar and Bombay started for their cities.

Yesterday under the presidentship of Mr. Popatlal and a meeting of Lohana community was held to congratulate Lohanas, who went to jail. Mr. Maganlal Tanna said: "Our community has sacrificed much. So we should get one high post. That means one member should be of Lohana community among the ten members of the Reforms Committee." But President Anda urged them to submerge communal interests and be united.

BAJAJ FOR JAIPUR

BOMBAY, Dec. 28.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj arrived here this morning from Wardha 'en route' to Jaipur.

During his short stay in the city, he met Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee and discussed with him the latest situation in Rajkot and the affairs of the Jaipur Prajamandal.

Seth Jamnalal left to-night for Jaipur by the Frontier Mail.—United Press.

French Troops For Somaliland

Mussolini Lying In Wait Just For An Incident To Start Offensive

MARSEILLES, Dec. 28.

It is officially announced that a battalion of Senegalese troops are leaving Marseilles within 48 hours for French Somaliland aboard liners "Sphinx" and "Chantilly."

A Beirut message says a torpedoe boat of the Levant Naval Division has been ordered to proceed to Djibouti ahead of gunboat "Diberville."

MUSSOLINI'S TACTICS

"Quick Answer By Italy"

PARIS, Dec. 28.

Madame Tabouis writing in "L'Oeuvre" suggests that Sgr. Mussolini is demanding the annexation of Tunisia and Djibouti by Italy and the maximum concession that he will make France will be a free port at Djibouti for provisioning French ships going to the Far East.

"Late last night, the clear impression gained from activity in these quarters was that an incident was sought, which would enable Sgr. Mussolini to act suddenly."

Madame Tabouis alleges that reports from Rome indicate that in connection with M. Daladier's forthcoming visit to Africa, the Fascists are considering provocative acts on the Frontiers of the French Somaliland and Tunisia aimed at causing French reactions, which would be considered a justification for "a quick answer by Italy."—Reuter.

PARIS DENIES PRESS REPORT

No Movement Of Italian Troops Threatening Djibouti

PARIS, Dec. 28.

Official circles denied press reports of movements of Italian troops threatening Djibouti and added that about 18 months ago Italian mobile units occupied two oases in the zone where the frontier is still not definitely delimited but this fact and the quest of frontier delimitation bears no relation with the present reports.—Reuter.

FRENCH PRESS ON ITALIAN CLAIMS

PARIS, Dec. 28.

A firm line is taken in the Press regarding Italy's claims. The view is expressed that Italy's recent attitude has rendered the solution of the problem more difficult.

"Le Jour" denies that Mr. Chamberlain will attempt to mediate in the matter.

L Excelsior states that "not an inch of French territory will be relinquished. We should be falling a victim to foreign propaganda to admit that such a question could be posed."

"Le Journal" declares, "Italy has created a state of acute tension, but our determination not to surrender anything has been clearly affirmed".

"Le Populaire" suggests that to achieve her objectives, Italy might even resort to armed threat. "It is a danger in the face of which we must ultimately know how to act".

"Le Populaire" declares that any spirit of conciliation would mean capitulation.

"L'Action Franchaise" says that a black or grey spot in the horizon appears to-day over Djibouti. A collective or personal act of folly may lead to an attack on Djibouti in order to eject us from it.—Reuter.

DALADIER'S VISIT TO CORSICA

Not A Naval Demonstration: Defence Preparations To Be Inspected

PARIS, Dec. 28.

The programme of M. Daladier's tour in North-Africa is definitely decided.

He leaves immediately after the budget vote at the latest on January 3 embarking from Toulon on board the cruiser escorted so to Tunis where inter alia he will inspect the defence works.

After this he will proceed to Algiers where he will stay for one day, returning to Paris for the opening of the Parliament on January 10.

It is officially denied that the journey will take the form of naval demonstration and it is stated that it is essentially a tour of the inspection of the defences undertaken by M. Daladier in his capacity as the Minister for Defence.—Reuter.

DALADIER TO VISIT ALGERIA

PARIS, Dec. 28.

M. Daladier has announced that when he goes to Corsica and Tunis he will spend one day, January 6, at Algiers. There will be a military parade and the Premier will confer with army chiefs.

M. Daladier also stated that he hoped to visit Morocco a little later in the year and make a more extensive tour of Algeria.—Reuter.

FRANCE'S NEW YEAR WAR BILL

PARIS, Dec. 28.

M. Paul Reynard addressing the Senate during the Finance Bill debate said that France's war bill for the coming year would be for 230 million sterling. France was still paying 85 million sterling for obligations already incurred.

"Even with this huge expenditure for national defence", added M. Reynard, "can we declare ourselves satisfied, when we see France taking eighteen months to build a submarine, while Germany can build one in eight. Have we as a nation yet made the necessary effort? I fear we allowed ourselves to be misled by superannuated catch words."—Reuter.

SOVIET CREATES SOCIALIST TITLE

MOSCOW, Dec. 28.

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. has created a title "Hero of Socialist Labour," to be awarded for outstanding pioneer work in industry, agriculture, transport, trade, scientific discovery or technical invention.—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

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To Let for High Class Hindoos. Single and Double Rooms fully ventilated, cheap rent, with water accommodation near Tram and Station. 510, Arthur Road, Tardeo, Ganjawalla Building. (11183)

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Free Free—Prof. N. A. Mawn, Astrologer, Palmist and Spiritual Healer of world-wide reputation will give a Free Advice for three days only. Address opp. Thakurdwar Post Office, next to Sincere Dawakhana Bombay 2. (11190)

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Public Notices

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THE GUZERAT RAILWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 9th January to THURSDAY, the 26th January, 1939, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
KILLICK NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Home Street, Fort,
Bombay, 28th December, 1938. (10209)

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that Mrs. COOVERBAI DINSHAW and JERBAI FRAMJI have presented an application to the Collector of Bombay, for permission to remove their licence No. 132 for the retail sale of Country Liquors from House No. 167 Girgaon Road to Compartment No. 8-9 of House No. .... belonging to Mr. M. J. Sanzgiri at Nikadwari Lane.

If any one residing in the neighbourhood of the proposed Shop has any objections to urge, he should communicate them in writing to the undersigned within 15 days from this date.

(Sd.) P. A. REPORTER,
For Collector of Bombay.
Bombay Collector's Office,
Excise Department.
Dated 24th December, 1938. (10203)

LOSS OF BOMBAY PORT TRUST DEBENTURE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that One Bombay Port Trust Debenture, as detailed below, originally standing in the name of PESTONJI HIRJIBHAI SETNA and now standing in the names of CURSEDBAI PESTONJI SETHNA, KAIKHUSHRU PESTONJI SETHNA AND MEHERBANOO PESTONJI SETHNA by whom it has not been endorsed has been recently stolen, lost or destroyed. Payment of the said Debenture and interest thereon has been stopped, and duplicate of the said Debenture will be issued to the proprietors upon the expiration of three years from the DATE HEREOF. The interest accruing due on the said Debenture will also be paid to the proprietors thereof. Any person having any claim to the said Debenture or to the interest due thereon of any nature whatsoever is hereby required to forthwith make known the same to the said Port Trustees at their office in Bombay. All claims made after the expiration of the said period of three years will be considered waived and of no effect.

Dated the 19th day of December, 1938.

(Sd.) CURSEDBAI PESTONJI SETHNA.
KAIKHUSHRU PESTONJI SETHNA.
MEHERBANOO PESTONJI SETHNA.
Proprietors of the lost Debenture.

Countersigned
CHIEF ACCOUNTANT, BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

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Applications are invited for the undermentioned 10 vacancies in the Mechanical Workshops, North Western Railway, Moghalpura:—

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2 Foremen Blacksmith.	575-25-650
1 Foreman Millwright.	do
1 Feed and Speed Checker	do
1 Foreman Painter.	500-25-550
1 Foreman Machinist	do
1 Chief Rate Fixer.	do
1 Assistant Foreman Tool Shop.	do
1 Jig & Tool Designer.	425-25-475
1 Foreman Welder.	do

2. Applicants must possess the qualifications required for each post as detailed hereunder.

FOREMAN BLACKSMITH.

Should have at least three years' experience in charge of the Blacksmith Shop in a modern Workshop. Preference will be given to those who have had training in a Workshop of one of the larger Railways with experience of drop stamps, forging machines and the manufacture and repair of laminated springs, and with good technical and general education. Age 30-35 years.

FOREMAN MILLWRIGHT.

Should have served a full time apprenticeship (both theoretical and practical) in the trade in a modern Engineering Works. Should have had at least 10 years' subsequent experience in the maintenance and reconditioning of machinery, plant and equipment. Should also possess a good theoretical and technical education. Age 30-35 years.

FEED AND SPEED CHECKER.

Should have experience of rate fixing and Production Office methods and knowledge of machines and Machine Shop practice as applied in a modern Works engaged on production. Have had Drawing Office experience in the design of Jigs and Fixtures. Age 30-40 years.

FOREMAN PAINTER.

Should have served a full apprenticeship with a firm of reliable Coach Builders, or in a recognized Carriage Workshops, at least 6 months' training of which have been spent in the Laboratory and in the handling, testing and mixing of paints and their various components. Knowledge of painting to embrace the application of enamels and paints (synthetic and ordinary) wood polishing, spray painting and letter writing. Should have spent at least 5 years after apprenticeship in a supervising capacity in the painting of coaches or coaching stock, and must possess good general education. Age 25-30 years.

FOREMAN MACHINIST.

Should have general knowledge of Machine Shop work in a modern Machine Shop and be acquainted with the use of Jigs, tools and fixtures. Should have knowledge of the operation of Gridley Automatics, Capstans, Turret Lathes, Milling and Planning Machines, and should have at least 3 years' experience as Supervisor (in charge) in a modern Workshops. Preference will be given to those, who have had experience in a Workshop of one of the larger Railways. Knowledge of Wheel Shop work will be an advantage. Should have good technical and general education. Age 25-35 years.

CHIEF RATE FIXER.

Should have a good general knowledge and technical qualifications with experience in the design and use of jigs and fixtures and with knowledge of machine tools and have been a Rate Fixer in one of the modern Works engaged on Production work. Age 25-35 years.

FOREMAN TOOL SHOP.

Must have knowledge of die sinking and the repair of pneumatic tools as well as experience in the heat treatment and manufacture of general lathe tools, as well as dies for Forging Machines. Should have good general and technical education. Age 25-35 years.

JIG AND TOOL DESIGNER

Should have served a full time apprenticeship in a modern manufacturing workshops and have specialized in the manufacture of tools, jigs and fixtures. Should also have at least 3 years' subsequent experience in the design of jigs and fixtures and possess a sound general and technical education. Age 25-35 years.

FOREMAN WELDER.

Should have served a full time apprenticeship in the trade and have sufficient experience as an operator of both D.C. and A.C. plants. A knowledge of carbon arc as separate from metallic electrodes, is necessary, and should have experience of oxy-acetylene welding. Must have at least 5 years' experience as a welder working on railway rolling stock and like material in the Works of a reputable firm of railway rolling stock builders. Age 25-30 years.

3. Applicants must be within the ages specified against each post on 1-2-1939.

4. Applications must be made in the candidate's own handwriting on the prescribed forms which can be obtained at a cost of Re. 1|- each from the Station Superintendents or Station Masters of the Stations noted in column 2 of the schedule below. A printed addressed cover will be supplied free with each form which should be submitted by post (not by hand) supported by attested copies of certificates as to character, academic qualifications and experience to the Superintendent, Mechanical Workshops, Moghalpura, so as to reach his office not later than 1-2-1939.

Candidates requiring application forms to be forwarded by (1) Registered or (2) ordinary post should include the cost of such Postage in addition to Re. 1|- the price of the form.

5. Any attempt on the part of a candidate to enlist support by means other than the above will disqualify him.

6. Candidates, whose applications are selected, will be called to the Superintendent, Mechanical Workshops, Moghalpura's Office, for an interview by the Selection Board and must travel at their own expense. All other applications will be filed and no correspondence will be entered into with regard to them.

7. Candidates who are selected, will be required to undergo a medical test in class C.1 by the Divisional Medical Officer, N. W. Railway, Moghalpura, before taking up employment. Particulars of the prescribed medical examination are printed on the reverse of the application form.

Stations at which forms are available for sale.

Delhi.—Delhi, New Delhi, Patiala, Rohtak, Ambala Cantt., Ghaziabad, Simla, Bhatinda, Karnal, Saharanpur, Rajpura, Muzaffarnagar and Meerut City.

Ferozepore.—Ferozepore Cantt. and Kasur.

Lahore.—Lahore, Amritsar, Gujranwala Town, Jullundur City, Wazirabad, Sialkot, Gujrat, Gurdaspur, Batala, Pathankar, Kangra, Jammu (Tawi) and Ludhiana.

Rawalpindi.—Rawalpindi, Nowshera, Jhelum, Malakwal, Campbellpur, Kundian, Peshawar Cantt., Lala Musa, Bhakkar, Kalabagh Ghat, Kohat Cantt., and Sargodha.

Multan.—Sangla Hill, Qila Sheikhupura, Nankana Sahib, Jaranwala, Tandlianwala, Shorkat Road, Taba Tek Singh, Gojra, Chak Jhumna, Chunarkana, Lodhran, Multan City, Multan Cantt., Muzaffargarh, Samasatta, Bahawalpur, Dera Nawab Sahib, Leiah, Mahmud Kot, Montgomery, Chichawathi Road, Hafizabad, Akalgarh, Khanewal, Lyallpur and Mian Channun.

Karachi.—Karachi City, Karachi Cantt., Kotri, Hyderabad (Sind), Nawabshah, Pad Idan, Rohri, Sukkur, Khanpur, Dadu, Larkana, Jacobabad, Shikarpur and Kiamari.

Quetta.—Quetta.

SUPDT. MECHANICAL WORKSHOPS,
Moghalpura.
(10116)

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY

Revenue Department

NOTICE.

MINING LEASE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for a mining lease for iron ore for the area shown below. Applications should be sent to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Bombay, before 12 noon on 15th February, 1939. The dead rent will be Rs. 1-8-0 per acre and the surface rent will be 6 pies per square yard. Tenderers should state the royalty which they will offer per ton of iron ore at the pit's mouth.

SPECIFICATION OF THE AREA

District. Mahal. Village. Area.
Ratnagiri. Vengurla. Redi. *

*Parts of Survey Nos. 182, 235, 253, 261 and 266, measuring in all 81 acres and 5 gunthas.

E. W. PERRY,
Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.
27th December, 1938. 10207

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the UNIVERSITY GARDENS will be CLOSED to the public for 24 hours, commencing at 12 midnight on FRIDAY, the 30th December and ending at 12 midnight on SATURDAY, the 31st December 1938.

By Order,
S. R. DONGERKERY,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 28th December, 1938.

10192.

ROYAL INDIAN NAVY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the following posts in the Mechanical Training Establishment:—

(a) One Chargeman Instructor Fitter on the pay of Rs. 130-5-160.

(b) Three Instructor Fitters on the pay of Rs. 120-5-150.

ESSENTIAL QUALIFICATIONS.

(a) CHARGEMAN INSTRUCTOR FITTER:—Candidates must have served an apprenticeship of 4½ years in a Marine Engineering Workshop followed by a period of at least 4 years at sea as an Engineer in the Mercantile Marine. Preference will be shown to applicants who are in possession of a First or Second Class Board of Trade Certificate.

(b) INSTRUCTOR FITTER:—Candidates must have served an apprenticeship of at least 4½ years in the fitting departments of an engineering firm of repute. They must be able to instruct apprentices in all types of precision fitting work.

Candidates for both posts should be able to speak, read and write English and read blue print drawings.

Applications from candidates who have no educational attainments will not be considered.

Apply in writing, stating age, experience, educational and technical qualifications, with copies of references etc., to:

THE COMMANDING OFFICER,
Naval Depot, (M.T.E.),
Bombay.

Closing date 14th January, 1939.

C. J. NICOLL,
Captain.
Navy Office,
Bombay, 28th December, 1938.

10208.

SHE Steals DAILY
4,000 HEARTS
THAT'S
RENUKA DEVI
IN
BOMBAY TALKIES' SENSATIONAL SCREENPLAY:
BHABI
WITH
P. JAIRAJ
Meera—Mayadevi
DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
2ND WEEK ROXY 2ND WEEK

The BROADWAY
KINGSWAY:——————:DADAR
TO-DAY AT 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.
FREDRIC MARCH
IN
"THE DARK ANGEL"

OSAKA SYOSEN K. KAISYA
O. S. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE
to JAPAN via SINGAPORE.

Steamer	Arrival.	Dep.
Jedmoor Maru	22nd Dec.	30th Dec
Eihuku ,,	10th Jan.	23rd Jan.
Glasgow ,,	19th	26th
Ryuun ,,	23rd	8th Fe.
Tokyo ,,	13th Feb.	26th
Nissan ,,	8th Mar.	20th Mar.

x Only for Import.
OSAKA SYOSEN K. KAISYA
(Incorporated in Japan).
Ia Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
Telephone: 22084. Telegrams: 'SYOSEN'

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

VUB 244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8-0 a.m. Records.

12-0 noon Bombay Radio orchestra.

12-5 p.m. Mood for Deshkar. 12-30 Ladio Flogiam. 12-45 Dattaguru. 12-55 Market rates and announcements. 1-5 Music. 3-30 Orchestral melodies. 3-45 Light selection. 6-0 Amateur Programme. 6-30 for Bhumijan. 7-30 Commercial news. 7-45 Saraswati mane thumri. 8-0 Screen spots from Gujarati fiction. 8-15 Saraswati mane: Bhavgeet. 8-30 Bombay radio orchestra: a nautch dhun. 8-40 Taras original play by J. J. Bell. 9-0 News (Hindustani). 8-15 Ap ka khat mila by Bombay Khan. 9-30 News. 9-50 Matters of the moment, relayed from BBC 10-5 Gayanacharya Ramkrishna Vaze: classical music. 11-0 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

3-30 to 4-30 p.m. As in Bombay I.

61.48 metres (4880 kc/s)

6-0 to 6-30 As in Bombay I. 6-30 Vocal and instrumental music. 7-30 to 10-5 As in Bombay I. 10-5 Choir of temple Church, London. 10-15 Chamber Music. 11-0 Epilogue.

Delhi—I Programme

VUD 338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

8-0 a.m. Mukerjee and his melody makers. 8-5 Sangit Ratan Rahimuddin Khan. 8-20 Qand-i-Mukrrar. 8-35 Manohar. 9-10 Shankarabai. 9-35 Sitar recital by Haider Husain. 9-45 Sangit Ratan Rahimuddin Khan.

12-0 noon Records.

1-0 p.m. Minor sadness and Major madness. 6-10 Haider Husain and his orchestra. 6-20 Ghaffar Haider. 6-30 For Jack and Jill. 7-0 For villagers only. 8-0 Urdu books a review (Hindustain). 8-15 Shankarabai. 8-35 instrumental duet. 8-40 Vocal duet. 8-50 Sangit Ratan Rahimudin Khan. 9-30 Matters of moment relayed from BBC. 10-5 Bazmi-i-Sarod.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

8-0 to 10-0 a.m. 12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. As in delhi I.

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

6-0 to 6-20 As in Delhi I. 6-20 Sangit Ratan Rahimuddin Khan. 7-0 Grazals Thumri. 7-25 Sarod recital. 7-35 Ghaffar Haider. 7-50 Afzal Husain. 8-0 to 9-45 As in Delhi I. 9-50 Nite club boys.

Delhi—III Programme

19.8 metres (15.160 kc/s)

8-0 to 10-0 a.m and 12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. Programme as in Delhi I.

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

6-0 to 7-0 As in Delhi I. 7-0 to 8-0 As in Delhi II. 8-0 to 11-0 As in Delhi I.

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time)—VUC 370 metres (810 kc/s)

12-30 p.m. Engine Driver's choice. 1-15 Available market rates. 1-17 Walter Glyne: Tenor. 1-30 Variety Programme. 2-20 Records. 5-0 For country side. 6-0 Manpuri kirtan. 7-30 Hossain Bux Dandi. 7-50 Manickmata. 8-15 Yes please (Bengali). 9-30 Vocal recital. 9-25 Orchestral interlude. 9-30 1938, a review by Sir E. C. Benthal. 9-45 Organ Recital. 10-15 Dance music.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9530 kc/s)

12-30 to 2-30 p.m. As in Calcutta I.

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)

5-0 to 9-10 As in Calcutta I. 8-10 Prof. Hossain Bux Qaudi. 9-30 Manicmala. 9-45 to 10-30 As in Calcutta I.

Madras—I Programme

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)

5-0 p.m. Lakshminarayana Bhagavathar of Naganallur. 6-0 AIR Carnatic orchestra. 6-30 B. R. Sreepathi. 7-0 Ladies only. 7-15 Economic, talk by K. S. N. Murty. 7-30 Shrimati D. K. Pattammal.

9-15 Electricity Supply. Talk by V. Seshasayee. 9-30 Comolata Dutta: Planoforte. 10-0 Light Opera Company. 10-3 Owen Fewkes and George Ramsbotham. 10-30 Epilogue.

Madras—II Programme

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

5-0 G. S. Vijaya Rao: Vocal. 5-30 to 6-0 As in Madras I. 6-5 Epidemics: Plague, Tamil. 6-15 Commentary on demonstrations in Cottage Industries Section. Khadi Exhibition (relayed in Tamil). 6-30 to 9-30 As in Madras I. 9-30 Doralyappa Bhagavathar of Tanjore.

Lahore Programme

VUL 276 metres (1,086 kc/s)

6-10 p.m. Childrens' programme. (Hindustani). 6-45 For Countryside. 7-15 Santu Khan Qawwal and Party. 7-40 Kumari Jaswant Kaur: Classical Music. 8-0 Vanities (Hindustani) by Abdul Majid Salik.

SRI GURU GOBIND'S DAY

8-15 p.m. Readings from Guru Gobin Singh's Bani. 8-30 Kumari Jaswant Kaur: Shabds. 8-50 Inayatbai Dheruwali: Thumri. 9-45 Violin Recital by Sardar. 9-50 Matters of Moment. Relayed from BBC. 10-5 Santu Khan Qawwal and Party. 10-35 Airvoice Orchestra: Naghma. 10-40 Kumari Jaswant Kaur.

British Broadcasting

7-25 p.m. Tnnual banquet to little Londoners. 8-0 Recital of music. 8-30 Mr. Bowers Goes High Hat. 9-0 Hotel Victoria Orchestra. 9-30 News. 9-50 Matters of Moment. 10-5 Violin Recital By Eda Kersey.

YOUR LAST CHANCE
THE EXCELSIOR
LAST THREE SHOWS
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
ERROL FLYNN
BETTE DAVIS
In Warner Bros.' Dramatic Hit
THE
SISTERS
SISTERS
SISTERS
(By Arrangement with Western India Theatres Ltd.)

In 6th Glorious Week
GENERAL FILMS'
INDUSTRIAL INDIA
STARRING:
SHOBHANA SAMARTH
UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED THE MOST ENTERTAINING PICTURE OF 1938 PACKED WITH
COMEDY — ROMANCE — MUSIC — THRILLS — DRAMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
4-30, 7-15 & 10 P. M.

MINERVA MOVIETONE'S GREATEST SOCIAL HIT:
DIVORCE
DIRECTED BY: SOHRAB MODI
AND STARRING:—
NASEEM, JAGIRDAR, SHEELA, NAVIN, PREM, VIMLA VASISHTA, SHANTA
OPENING TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) at 10 p.m.
AT
KRISHNA
TALKIES:
DUBASH THEATRE

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Government of Maharashtra
on 17 April, 2017

All-India Weather

(From Our Correspondent)
POONA, Dec. 28.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Temperature Max	Min.	Rainfall Past 24 Hours	Total Since 1st Nov.	Difference to Normal
Agra	74	46	—	—	—0.3
Amraoti	87	61	—	—	—1.0
Akola	90	51	—	—	—1.0
Ahmedabad	88	71	—	—	—0.2
Ajmer	75	54	—	—	—0.4
Ahmednagar	86	54	—	—	—1.0
Ambala	75	43	—	—	—0.6
Allahabad	77	50	—	—	—0.5
Benares	74	46	—	—	—0.5
Bombay	91	73	—	1.1	—+0.7
Bangalore	81	58	—	0.1	—3.3
Baroda	92	64	—	—	——
Belgaum	83	64	—	1.1	—0.9
Bijapur	87	59	—	0.1	—1.3
Bhavnagar	90	66	—	—	—0.2
Calcutta	80	52	—	•0.1	—0.8
Cawnpore	71	55	—	—	—0.5
Calicut	—	73	T	1.5	—4.9
Colombo	84	72	0.5	8.7	—8.8
Cochin	84	76	T	6.7	—1.5
Delhi	74	44	—	—	—0.5
Hyderabad (Dn.)	85	52	—	—	—1.3
Hyderabad (Sd.)	72	51	—	—	—0.1
Indore	85	61	—	—	—0.6
Jhansi	79	53	—	—	—0.4
Jubbulpore	85	53	—	—	—0.8
Jaipur	76	51	—	—	—0.3
Karwar	88	71	—	1.8	—0.3
Karachi	76	55	—	0.2	+0.1
Khandwa	90	61	—	—	—0.8
Lucknow	74	50	—	—	—0.4
Lahore	72	34	—	—	—0.3
Multan	74	36	—	—	—0.3
Mysore	77	61	—	0.7	—2.2
Madras	84	69	—	2.6	—17.2
Marmagoa	88	74	—	1.0	——
Malegaon	89	60	—	0.1	—0.7
Nagpur	87	55	—	—	—1.2
Ootacamund	59	50	0.3	3.5	—2.8
Patna	75	46	—	—	—0.4
Peshawar	69	38	—	1.0	+0.2
Poona	87	53	—	0.3	—0.8
Rangoon	89	68	—	9.9	+6.8
Ratnagiri	90	75	—	2.9	+1.9
Rajkot	89	62	—	—	—0.3
Srinagar	36	32	—	0.9	—0.7

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 cents.

POONA WEATHER

POONA, Dec. 28.

The north-east monsoon has been active in the extreme south of the Peninsula, where fairly widespread rain has fallen. Isolated light showers also occurred in southeast Rajputana. A western disturbance caused a rise of temperature along the North West Frontier. Night temperatures were marked above normal from Gujarat to West Central India.

The chief amounts of rainfall were Kodaikanal one inch, Trivandrum, Trichinopoly and Palamcottah half an inch, Ootacamund quarter of an inch.

Forecast until the evening of December 29th:—Rainfall will occur locally in South Madras. Scattered light showers are also likely over Gujarat, East Rajputana, West Central India and in the extreme North.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 28-12-1938.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .045 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 70.5 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 91.4 degrees 5.9 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 73.0 degrees 5.3 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 79 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 6 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 86 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 11 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 9

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 28-12-38

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 78.5 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.14 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.94 inches.

For correction of ships instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level

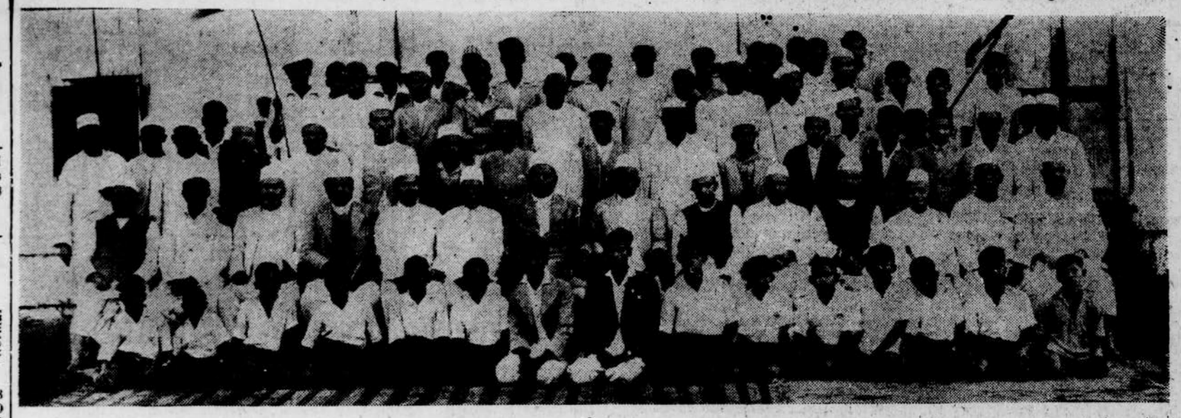
HYDERABAD STATE CONGRESS

The Secretary, Hyderabad State Congress, writes:—

In the statement issued by the Hyderabad State Congress Executive published in your issue of Dec. 27 1938, two lines have been omitted by oversight resulting in a change of meaning. Please publish the correction and oblige.

The lines published are:—"No one should run away with the idea that the suspension of Civil Disobedience frees the mind for constructive work".

Instead of these lines the following lines ought to be there:—"No one should run away with the idea that the suspension of the civil disobedience is suspension of movement for responsible Government. Indeed its constructive nature should be doubly strengthened because suspension of Civil Disobedience frees the mind for constructive work:"



Group-photo of Thana District Congress Committee and other Congress Workers taken at a meeting held at Navagher, near Bhynder. In the centre is the President, Mr. V. V. Kirtane.

MAHOMED JALIL, who is proceeding to Mecca for haj pilgrimage which he intends to do on foot by walking five paces at a time and halting for prayers before proceeding further. He is, now in Bombay and it has taken him three years and a half to reach this city from his native town Jamatpur.

INDIAN GRAND NATIONAL

Lord Bow Beats Captain Hardy By Four Lengths

(From Our Correspondent)
LAHORE: Dec. 27.

The second day of the Christmas-Week Racing, which was held here on Boxing Day, attracted a big crowd and they witnessed some keen racing.

The Indian Grand National (Distance 3 miles), the chief huddle event of the day, was won by Mr. D. H. Peel Yates' Lord Bow, well ridden by Captain Bullock, easily beating the second favourite, Captain Hardy, by 4 lengths.

The following is the result of the Indian Grand National:—

Mr. D. H. Peel Yates' LORD BOW 7-7, Capt. Bullock ... 1
Major J. A. C. O'Hara's CAPTAIN HARDY 12-7, Capt. Symonds 2
Capt. M. Iftikhar Khan's TOFF 9-7, Mr. Kennaw 3
Lt.-Col. A. K. North, Lt.-Col. W. A. Broadfoot and Major J. J. Clune's ALIMENT 9-10, Mr. G. N. Loraine-Smith ... 4

Also ran: Wanconner 11-2, Lickety Split II 10-11, Newbury 9-7.

Won by 4 lengths, 5 lengths, distance.

Time: 6 minutes, 18-2|5, secs.

Tote paid Rs. 50 for win; Rs. 9, Rs. 9 and Rs. 9 for places.

Betting: 2 to 1 Aliment; 3 to 1 Toff and Captain Hardy; 4 to 1 Lord Bow; longer odds the rest.

Winner trained by Haslam.

Haj Pilgrim Ships

Intimation has been received from Messrs. Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Bombay, that their s.s. "El Madina" will sail from Jedda via Karachi not later than 14th January, 1939.

s.s. "Islami" which left Bombay with pilgrims on the 12th December, 1938, arrived at Jedda on the 20th idem.

Messrs. Turner Morrison and Company's vessel s.s. "Akbar" will sail for Jedda via Karachi not later than 12th January, 1939.

The Jath peoples' deputation, headed by Syt. Narayanrao Joshi, met at Jath on the 26th and had discussions with Raja Saheb and the prominent people of the State. Govindrao Kanbur and Jiwraj Arrived at Jath and went to Billur.

AROUND THE COURTS

Factional Fight In City

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Old Prabhadevi Road was the scene of a serious riot on Sunday night when two parties of Bhandaris and Bhayyas indulged in a free fight resulting in four persons being injured.

It appears that there was a long standing enmity between the two groups, and the Bhayyas sent out a challenge to the Bhandari residents of the Siddick Mahomed Chawl at Old Prabhadevi Road, asking them to be prepared for a fight on Sunday night. At about 9-30 p.m., 200 hefty Bhayyas, armed with brickbats and stones appeared on the scene and repeated the challenge. The Bhandaris were not in a mood to fight but the Bhayyas were provocative and asked the Bhandaris whether they had not any Marathi blood in them.

"Yes we will have two eyes for one eye and a jaw for a tooth," was the warlike reply and the battle ensued. The Marathas charged the Bhayyas with being sellers of adulterated milk. The fight lasted for nearly two hours and the Marathas routed the Bhayyas. The latter retreated but the former gave chase. In the meanwhile the police appeared on the scene and restored order.

Eight persons, arrested by the police in this connection on charges of rioting and with being members of an unlawful assembly, were placed to-day at Mazagaon Police Court and directed to be released on bail.

Suicide

The Bombay Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death by opium poisoning, which the deceased had voluntarily administered to himself to-day, at the inquest on the body of an unidentified Muslim, who was found lying unconscious on the footpath in front of Mahim Railway Station on December 9. He was removed to the hospital, where he died.

"That death was caused by asphyxiation due to accidental drowning in the sea near Marine Drive", this was the verdict of the Bombay Coroner's jury to-day, at the inquest on Sitabai Sukhar (28) who was found floating in the sea opposite to the Charni Road Garden yesterday evening.

Teachings Of Bahaullah

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

In a stirring message, Miss Martha, L. Root, a well-known American journalist and a Bahai leader, appealed to the citizens of Bombay at a meeting held of Bahai Hall on Tuesday evening to study the teachings of Baha'ullah, which alone would bring real peace in this world. The meeting, which was arranged by the Bahai Assembly, to give a farewell party to Miss Root, on the eve of her departure to America, was well attended.

A drama, appropriate to the occasion, was staged by girls ranging from the ages of five to sixteen. Each of them depicted the character of a religious leader since the dawn of civilisation. The audience was then entertained to music by Miss Mary Boman Irani. The charming songs of Miss Vakil were also highly appreciated.

Mr. N. R. Vakil of Surat explained to the audience the cardinal teachings of Baha'ullah. The teachings, if put into practice, he said, would usher in an era of peace and prosperity. It was the only solution for the economic ills and political bickerings, which were the curses of the present day world. He appealed to the audience to study the teaching of Baha'ullah.

Mme. Shirin Fozdar took a prominent part in organising the function, which was a brilliant success.

INDIA'S MISSION FOR THE WARRING WORLD

Mlle. Simkie Explains Ideals Of Art Centre

Mlle. Simkie, the principal partner of Uday Shankar, who recently arrived from Europe to join the All-India Art centre proposed to be started at Almorah, explained the ideals and objects of the Institution in an interview to the Associated Press before her departure for Almorah with Mr. Shankar.

She felt particularly happy to be associated with Mr. Uday Shankar in the work of the centre which, if everything went alright as she hoped, would be quite unique in the world for its cultural influence.

To-day, she said, the world is struggling to attain material success and is divided by separatist tendencies. But she was confident that one day India would be able to give to the world.

Through her culture the message of mutual understanding and sympathy as human beings, which is the only solvent for the strife and rivalries between different nations. To-day the people of India have closed their eyes on this precious heritage of theirs, and they are waiting for some one to come forward to guide them in this sacred mission. And that is what Mr. Uday Shankar is trying to do through the centre. It is the biggest fight in the world to provide the spiritual solvent for the disruptive forces that are threatening the very existence of civilisation.

"We are now entering a new phase of our work", said Mlle. Simkie for the past six years Mr. Shankar and his fellow artistes had been touring the different countries as one of the biggest companies in the Theatre world. But now they have returned to India in a different capacity to work with their countrymen and help each other in reconstructing their art and culture before it is too late.

Minister As Witness In Coroner's Enquiry

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Hon. Mr. K. M. Minister fod Law and Order figured today as a witness in the Coroner's Court at an inquest on Bhunana Lingana, a coolie, who died as a result of a motor accident.

The Court-room presented a prim and clean appearance today. The Coroner it appears, had given special instructions to the peons and hamals of the Court to have the whole building dusted and cleaned and polished. The hamals had a hard time yesterday in cleaning the floor and dusting the old and moth eaten files

The Hon. Minister appeared in Court at about 11-30 a.m. The peons, in clean dress and brand new "turbans were in attendance. The Coroner rose to greet him and the Hon. Minister was given a cushion-chair by his side and the inquest began.

The Hon. Mr. Munshi in his evidence stated that he and the Hon. Dr. Gilder were going in his car from Walkeshwar to Chowpatty on Dec. 19, when the deceased suddenly tried to cross the road. Bhasker, the driver of the car, in trying to avoid an accident swerved to one side, and the rear of the car dashed against the deceased. The car was immediately stopped and Dr. Gilder got out of the car and examined the deceased. He was immediately rushed to Sir Harkisondas Hospital, where he died.

A person, who accompanied the deceased, also gave evidence.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Mr. C. W. Owen. He is the honorary secretary for Tennis and Badminton of the Bombay Gymkhana and the Western India Lawn Tennis Championships. He is a regular player in all Bombay Tennis tournaments, plays robust tennis and is full of aggressive tactics.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM OCTOBER, 1938)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 50	17 40
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 00	20 45
Madras Express	10 10	15 00
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 15	18 50
Nagpur Express	13 50	21 35
Poona Fast (Pass.)	17 00	11 50
Poona Express	19 24	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 00

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Time-table in force from 1st October, 1938.

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	19 50
Delhi Express	6 00	23 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	23 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15 (Mon	21 10 (Sat)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 46	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 56	18 00
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 55	23 20
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 03	9 20

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers)	8 40

AIR MAIL TIMINGS

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:—

LONDON—BOMBAY (Juhu).

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 1 p.m.

Delivery: Monday (two deliveries) 8 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 3-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (Juhu)—LONDON

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O.:—Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 7-30 a.m. Departure from Juhu 10-15 a.m.

BOMBAY (Juhu)—COLOMBO

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O.:—Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 11-30 a.m. Departure from Juhu 1-30 p.m.

COLOMBO—BOMBAY (Juhu)

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 9-45 a.m. Delivery, Sunday 12-30 p.m.

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 1 p.m.

BOMBAY (via Calcutta)—SINGAPORE and AUSTRALIA.

Latest hour of posting:—Monday, Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

AUSTRALIA—BOMBAY (via Calcutta)

Delivery:—Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (via Calcutta)—HONGKONG CHINA AND JAPAN

Latest hour of posting:—Tuesday and Saturday, 6-30 p.m.

HONGKONG—BOMBAY (via Calcutta)

Delivery:—Tuesday and Saturday 11 a.m.

BOMBAY—KATHIAWAR.

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BOMBAY RACES

Premier Opens Vaidya Conference

ASSURES MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS' BILL WILL ENHANCE STATUS OF INDIGENOUS MEDICAL SYSTEMS

"No country or community or individual could possibly rise to the fullest heights of their stature by mere limitation.

The Medical Practitioners' Bill passed in the Session was to enhance the status of the indigenous systems of medicines and to put their practitioners on a par with other Medical Practitioners," said Mr. B. G. Kher, when he opened All-India Vaidya Conference on Wednesday evening.

The Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi and the Hon. Mr. M. D. D. Gilder were also present. About 700 delegates from all parts of India participated, and there were certified practitioners and nurses of the Ayurveda system.

Pandit Shiva Sharma Ayurvedacharya from Patiala presided.

In the course of his speech declaring the Conference open Mr. Kher said:—

"I thank you sincerely for the honour you have done me in asking me to inaugurate the 28th All-India Ayurvedic Conference. Your profession is one of the most ancient and respected ones in this country and you can claim kinship with the first known Physicians known to the Vedas—the two Ashwini Kumars. Not only India but the whole world owes you a debt of gratitude for having preserved this ancient science in spite of the great onslaught that were made against it and of the adverse circumstances against which you had to contend.

The great national awakening that is taking place in our country was bound to have its beneficent influence on the Ayurved and Unani systems of medicine. Until recently, those who have received English education deemed it below their dignity to consult Ayurved Practitioners, as they had not fully realised that Ayurved was a science and that long before the Physicians and Surgeons of Europe came to this country, our own ancestors had developed the science of Ayurved to a marvellous extent.

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS' BILL.

I notice that there has been considerable amount of prejudice against the Medical Practitioners' Bill which was recently passed by the Bombay Legislature, but I believe it is due to a misapprehension of its provisions and its purpose. One of the first resolutions we took on assuming the responsibility of office was to enhance the status of the indigenous systems of medicines and to put their practitioners on a par with other registered Medical Practitioners. If this had to be done, it was necessary to make the Medical Practitioners in Ayurved and Unani systems efficient in certain branches of healing which were being neglected and I have great hopes that when the Bill is put into operation, you will find that your professions has benefited to a great deal.

TRIBUTE TO GILDER.

However, it is not necessary for me to dilate at length on the merits or demerits of our Bill in an All-India Assembly like yours, I must at the same time mention that it was due to very keen interest shown by our Minister for Public Health, the Hon'ble Dr. Gilder, who with his usual thoroughness and far-sightedness drew up the Bill for the benefit of the indigenous systems of medicines in this country. I am sure in course of time you will realise what great service he has rendered to the cause of the Ayurved and Unani systems of Medicine.

In the meantime, I hope your Conference will consider all the important questions that will come before you in a dispassionate manner and realise that although all the Provincial Governments are naturally and justly proud of the achievements of their country in the past, they must also realise that great progress is being made in the field of science every day and that we must add by persistent endeavour and hard labour and research to the wisdom which has been accumulated and stored by those, who founded these systems of merdicine. It is this spirit of research and study that is responsible for what you consider to be objectionable interference with your systems of medicine, but I am sure in course of time, whatever prejudices there may be against our Bill will disappear and Ayurved will come to achieve the very high rank and status which it justly deserves among in the various systems of medicine in this world. I have very great pleasure in declaring your Conference open.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND THE FIGHT WITH MALARIA

Malaria is a malady that, since the War, has particularly attracted the attention of sanitary and administrative authorities. This is due in part to the difficulties that this disease caused to some of the armies engaged, but especially to the great malaria epidemic that swept over Southern and Eastern Europe after the War. There is still another reason why interest continues to be taken in this malady. Malaria has acted as a warning signal, drawing attention to unhygienic conditions and lack of medical care that is most frequently met with in country districts. In the sphere of the sanitary organisation of the Secretariat of the League of Nations, the interest accorded to these questions was revealed by the institution of the Malaria Commission of the League of Nations, which took place in 1923; this Commission is responsible for comparing the means employed in the various countries for dealing with this malady and publishing recommendations on these questions by using the experience gained as a basis.

This Commission, which has been in operation for some time and extends its work over vast tracts of the world, has now collated many interesting results by encouraging research work and supplying the necessary enlightenment.

The fight with malaria comprises war on the mosquitoes that propagate this malady, improvement of poor dwellings and the application of certain remedies. The Commission also studies the different medicaments that are used in dealing with this scourge, and is always of the opinion that quinine is one of the most efficacious remedies, both for preventing and treating the disease.

In its fourth report, issued a short time ago, the Malaria Commission in question announced that in its opinion the treatment indicated for malaria was the short term treatment by quinine, consisting of taking 15 to 20 grains of quinine per day during from 5 to 7 days, this treatment being repeated in the event of a relapse. To prevent malaria, the Commission recommends a daily dose of 6 grains of quinine to be taken throughout the entire fever season.

NEED FOR DEVELOPING AYURVEDA

Presidential Address At All India Conference

In the course of his presidential address at the 28th All-India Ayurvedic Conference which opened to-day, Pundit Shiv Sharma said:—

Can Ayurveda survive in its present state? Or is an advance or a re-orientation necessary to ensure its future existence?

Like the country of its origin, Indian medicine has a dismal tale to tell. The story of its gigantic inception and startling progress at a surprisingly early—almost pre-historic period—its pathetic neglect and deterioration during the superstitious and religion-ridden medieaval ages, its shaky present and hopeful yet uncertain future read a parallel to fate of India herself.

It will be long before a true history of India is written, but there are sufficient data now available to finally set Ayurveda in its rightful place amongst the positive sciences of the world.

There are only three ancient systems of medicine available for study to-day—Ayurvedic, Greek and Arabic.

Of these the Ayurveda is the oldest. It is difficult to trace its origin with any degree of certainty for its beginnings are lost in the greatest past.

In "Charaka Samhita," the origin of Ayurveda was attributed to Brahma, the Creator, who is said to have written a vastly comprehensive compendium. This only shows that people in that prehistoric period did not know of the origin and development of Indian medicine any more than we do to-day.

Indian chronology, as set up by Western orientalists is not always devoid of purposeful manipulation of facts and events; sometimes it cannot be helped as evidence is fragmentary.

Time modern notions of the antiquity of Ayurveda are incorrect let us now briefly go through the question of its originality and any possible intercourse with the Greek thought.

SURGERY IN ANCIENT INDIA

Rig Veda is a text of great antiquity. It is enough for our purpose that it is a text which contains a clear mention of the three doshas ('Tridhatu Sharma Vahatam Shubaspati,' Rig. 1,35.5) The authenticity, and correctness of interpretation of this text is accepted by all schools of writers on the subject.

Let us now turn to surgery in ancient India, for the branch of medicine, being still very much alive will be discussed in connection with the present day Ayurveda.

Of over 150 different Ayurvedic treatises (this excludes modern publications) now available in print and hundreds of unpublished MSS lying in the libraries of Nepal, Bikaner, Tanjore, Madras, and India Office, London, besides a large number of medical, anatomical, and surgical treatises now no longer available but whose one time existence is unmistakably proved by the numerous quotations taken from them by the authors and commentators of the above-mentioned works, 'Sushruta Samhita', in whatever mutilated form it survives, is the best work on Ayurvedic anatomy and surgery.

Sushruta prescribed dissection and study of anatomy as a compulsory preliminary to practice of medicine. His startling success and progress in surgery at that early period when other nations were immersed in ignorant savagery astounds the student of modern history.

Even if we accept the present defective chronology which assigns 600 B.C. to Sushruta's work, and if Sushruta was the first dissector dissection of dead bodies was common in India three centuries before it was first done in Greece.

Chief incentive to surgical progress were the constant wars between the Aryans and other tribes.

OPERATIONS NOT UNKNOWN

The operations performed by Sushruta hardly left anything to be desired. Laparotomy, lithotomy obstetric operations including cesarian section and crushing of the foetus, rhinoplasty, scraping and causterising were extensively practised. Ophthalmic surgery included extraction of cataract and other operations. Even cranial operations were performed with success.

Original, indigenous, progressive extensive and scientific, Indian surgery received its death blow during the Buddhistic period. Brahmans succeeded in chasing Buddhism out of India but by this time the scientific spirit was absolutely dead and superstition and sectarianism were rapidly increasing their control over people's minds. Medicine which Buddhists had cultivated and partly enriched continued to survive in its principal features more or less to this day, but anatomy and surgery now existed only in mutilated texts. In practice surgery was dead. Even touching of a dead body came to be regarded as a crime.

And then the British rule. Deprived of all financial and educational conveniences the Ayurvedic physician was an alien in his own home. He worked under iniquitous handicaps. Medical systems, all over the world, receive encouragement from the rulers.

The Ayurvedist's only relation with the Government of his country was his payment of heavy income-tax while lazy and decrepit English allopaths sponged away formidable sums of India's hard earned money in the form of undeserved pensions.

The modern conception of time, space and matter is in consonance with ancient Ayurvedic conceptions on the subject, as substantiated by the writings of Sushruta.

Again, concerning the problem of Life, the Tridosha theory of the ancients compares with the latest developments in modern physics, like the Quantum and relativity theories.

It is an irony of fate that the first blow on Ayurvedic pharmacy should fall in Gujarat, the birthplace of Gandhiji and a stronghold of Indian National Congress. There is talk of reparation to the victims of national outlook but there is no talk of even the just claims of age-long victims of foreign rule. When they want support for khaddar or coarse indigenous products there is no expectation of finish of the indigenous material, but in case of Ayurveda, which gives a base of much finer texture than any other medical theory provides, the coarse form of medicine has become unpalatable to the Congressman.

BILL CRITICISED

The Bombay Indigenous Medical Bill has been rushed through in

(Continued on page 10, col. 1)

MUSLIM LEAGUE AND FEDERATION

(Continued from page 8).

not only in supporting Moslem institutions but also Hindu institutions.

LEAGUE AMENDMENTS

The resolution relating to amendments to the constitution of the League was next taken up. These were consequential amendments, referring to election of president and delegates from different Provinces to the annual session. Other amendments sought to enable the Presidents of Provincial Leagues to become members of the Council of the all-India League. Another sought to enable the League members of the Provincial Legislatures to attend the annual session as delegates. The amendments were carried unanimously.

RESOLUTION ON FEDERATION

The resolution on Federation was then moved by Maulana Zafar Ali Khan. He said Federation was a monstrous political fraud imposed upon Indians. But it raised other issues which had not usually been grasped by the people generally. The League was not in antagonism against Hindus generally but against the Congress High Command. The Federation had resulted in a "battle of wits" between Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Jinnah, and it remained to be seen who emerged victorious from the contest. Proceeding he said that Mahatma Gandhi really did not want India to be free and therefore veild the real significance of Federation from his own followers. He was a man behind the scenes, pulled the strings of all Congress activities, and kept the masses under perpetual delusion. Hindus independently would never attain freedom. It was Muslims alone who could free India and Hindus, from foreign domination. But Mahatma Gandhi did not want complete independence, nor to break away entirely from British relations. Thus an unholy pact taken place between him and the Government of India, commonly known as Gentlemen's Agreement. The Congress High Command had declared ostentatiously that Federation was unacceptable to them, but Mahatma Gandhi never said explicitly that he did not want Federation. He wanted it very much indeed. Proceeding he accused the Congress High Command, of hypocrisy with regard to Federation namely, while they professed they did not want the Federation the real intention was to get a majority in the Federal Legislature. If that was assured to them they would not object to Federation. The Britishers had come to realise that their Empire was tottering, hence every attempt was being made to prevent India from slipping out of their hands. Federation was one such effort.

The President announced that the business of the session was not expected to be concluded and therefore, the session would continue till to-morrow from 2 p.m. to consider a number of important matters, when other speakers would continue to speak on the Federation resolution.

The sitting was adjourned till to-morrow.—A.P.

FRANCO'S CLAIM

LONDON, Dec. 28.

While Gen. Franco claims that the "victorious advance" of Nationalist forces at Catalonia was continued to-day the Republicans reported in the evening that the push has now begun to "mark time."

Except for small territorial gains on the south flank, the Nationalist attack has been well held in check, states a Spanish press agency telegram from Barcelona received in London to-day.

A Burgos telegram says:—

A communique issued by Gen. Franco's headquarters claims that Nationalists continued their advance this morning in every sector of attack on the Catalan front. It says "the position is very favourable and the enemy has been completely routed and a very large number of prisoners and an enormous quantity of war material have been captured".—Reuter.

CASE AGAINST HALAI

The hearing of the "Indian Cotton Exchange Raid Case" was resumed in the Court of the Third Additional Magistrate, Mr. Mankar, in which Mr. W. T. Halai and other Directors of the Exchange stand charged for gambling and keeping a common gaming house under the Prevention of Gambling Act.

Mr Velkar appeared for the prosecution, while the accused were defended by Messrs. Balubhai T. Desai M. N. Chhatrapati, C.D. Vyas, F. B. Ajmerra and Mr. Parekh.

At the outset Mr. Balubhai further cross-examined Mr. Gawde.

All-India Educational Conference

Spare Axe In Education Dept.

EDUCATIONISTS' APPEAL TO AUTHORITIES

Need For Autonomous Board Of Control And Co-ordination

That one of the aims of national education in India should be to prepare the country for a fully democratic Government was one of the main resolutions adopted by the Fourteenth All-India Educational Conference on Wednesday the second day of the Session which met under the presidentship of Dewan Bahadur Sir T. Vijiaraghavacharya at the St. X'aviers College. The Conference was further of opinion that a policy of retrenchment and curtailment of facilities in educational affairs was highly detrimental to the welfare of the nation, that there should be a fully representative and autonomous Board of Education in Provinces and States to control and co-ordinate all educational activities, and that in every province and State a central organisation of existing educational associations should be formed to serve as a form of educational opinion in the province.

The Conference further adopted condolence resolutions touching the deaths of Dr. Sir Mohammad Iqbal, Sir Phiroze Sethna, Kemal Ataturk, Dr. Sir Brajendra Nath Seal, Mahatma Hansraj, and Maulana Shaukat Ali, all standing.

NEXT SESSION IN PATNA

The Subjects Committee of the Conference passed in all seventy resolutions covering the various aspects of educational problems. It was decided to hold the next session of the Conference in Patna.

SECTIONAL MEETINGS

Various sectional meetings were held earlier on Wednesday. Among them being University Education Section, Moral and Religious Education Section, Adult Education Section, Primary and Rural Education Sections, Secondary Education Section Health and Physical Education Section, Vocational Education Section, and Internationalism and Peace Section.

TEACHERS AND INTERNATIONALISM

Mr. M. V. Venkteswaran, Officer in charge of the League of Nations Secretariat, India Branch, speaking at the "Internationalism and Peace" Section of the All-India Educational Conference surveyed the present state of affairs which had resulted in a setback to the spirit of international understanding and co-operation. Explaining the role of the teacher of the present day the speaker said, that the teacher was called upon on the one hand to prepare the pupils—according to a pattern prescribed by the individuals State while on the other hand all his educational instincts and training are such as to enable the pupils entrusted to his care to become harmonised individuals, capable of great and spontaneous reaction to their environments—whatever they are. Teachers who were handling various subjects had to face the hard fact that internationalism was as much a reality in life as anything else.

Concluding, Mr. Venkateswaran pleaded for a fuller understanding of the significance of internationalism and peace.

Mr. P. D. Gupta, Secretary of the Section, uttered a word of warning against the inherent danger in building up aggressive nationalism. He said that true internationalism and world order should rest only on the basis of love and understanding.

Prof. Seshadri read a paper on "internationalism in literature."

University Education

The University Education Section was presided by Mr. N. M. Shah, Principal of the M. T. B. College, Surat. The financial aspects of University education were considered by the Assembly. The view that it could not be self-supporting was voiced by speakers. Only in U. P., some support was forthcoming. Official control was felt as a drag in the free development of University education and it was suggested that it should be left free to develop by itself without any outside interference.

Professor J. M. Kumarappa urged that Sociology should be introduced in the University courses. He pointed out that all the graduates of Sir Dorab Tata Graduate School of social work were employed.

About 90 delegates participated in the proceedings.

Religious Education

The Moral and Religious Education Section was presided over by Rev. L. L. King of the Leonard Theological College, Jubbulpore. The importance of character-building through education was urged by the various speakers.

Madame Sophia Wadia one of the speakers on the occasion said that the aspect of unity in the diversity of Religions should be inculcated in pupils through education.

Adult Education

Presiding over the Adult Education Section, Sirdar Kibe of Indore said that the question of the adult education was as vast and varied as it was complicated and vital to the well-being of the Nation.

He said that Indian culture was based on adult education and the one care of a National Government ought to be the recreation of the structure in all its originality. Indian culture had the unique character of absorbing all the cultures that came into contact with it.

The Chairman advocated the setting up permanent committees for laying the proper basis for future in India as a whole as well as in the provinces.

Several papers on the aspects of adult education were read.

A lively discussion followed and the three hour time limit was extended to another hour by common consent. About 125 delegates were present.

Primary And Rural

The Primary and Rural Education Section met under the Chairmanship of Rao Sahib Kumar I. N. Menon, Director of Public Instruction, Cochin.

Arts And Handicrafts

Mr. V. R. Annaswamy Rao, Artist, (B. L. S. T.) read a paper on "Importance of Arts and Handicrafts in Primary Education."

He pointed out the need for improving the present text-books of children with 'artistic' pictures.

The training of the hand was potential in character-building. Handicrafts should have a place in schools, as it developed the character of school-children.

He then discussed the technical aspects of the Handicraft and Art study.

The Secondary Education Section was presided over by Mr. S. K. Yagnanarayana Ayyar, President of the S. I. T. Union, Madras.

A discussion on the need and scope of reorganisation of Secondary Education in India took place.

Physical Education

Mr. L. K. Govindarajulu, Director of Physical Education, Annamalai University, presided over the Health and Physical Education Section, on the first day of the session (Wednesday).

A question was raised whether Suryamaskars were scientific exercises.

The President suggested research in the matter and in general he advised that all physical culture activities should be undertaken only after due scientific investigation.

About 120 delegates attended.

A paper on the Yogic and Indigenous system of Physical Culture by Mr. S. Sundaram a lawyer of Bangalore was read.

Vocational Education

The Vocational Education Section was presided over by Rao Bahadur K. V. Rangaswamy Iyengar of Benares Hindu University. He dwelt on the nature and scope of vocational education.

The various types of vocation schools were discussed and the aspect of teaching of the blind also was considered.

A resolution which was adopted urged that the National Planning Commission of India should consider the question of vocational Education.

Mr. P. Seshadri read a paper on 'Internationalism in Literature' in the Internationalism and Peace Section.'

Hampton's Address

Principal H. V. Hampton addressed the open session of the Educational Conference on Wednesday on the improvement of the stakes of the Secondary School Teachers. He said that their economic status was deplorable and they were made to work on starvation wages.

Owing to their low salaries, their social status was also low and unless their economic status improved, their social status would not improve.

Professionally, they did not obtain the status of the other learned professions. They were not allowed to do even public service by entering local bodies.

The present position might be due to themselves.

He suggested a spirit of camaraderie between Headmasters and other teachers.

Sir T. V. Leaves For Calcutta

At the end of the day's session Dewan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghavachariar announced that he had to leave for Calcutta in response to urgent call. He was thankful to be amidst them since he had improved a very badly neglected education. The teachers had a sacred task to perform and they should be proud of themselves.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar thanked the President and regretted that he had to leave suddenly.

Public Lectures

The Hon. Mr. P. N. Sapru delivered a public lecture on 'Education and Democracy' under the auspices of the Educational Conference.

He advocated a free education, where students would know all the aspects of problems and would be able to judge for themselves the relative merits thereof.

Mr. K. V. Ranga Swami Iyengar spoke on Education and Peace. He pointed out how National Standards fell short of the ideals of peace.

In those days when frontiers did not obtain, Internationalism was the only way to peace. Falsification of history or geography in a narrow national spirit was a crime.

"TRAITOR TO CHRIST"

Attack On Canterbury Primate

BERLIN, Dec. 28.

The Archbishop of Canterbury is savagely attacked for the sympathy he expressed for the Jews in Germany. He writes: "The Archbishop thus became a traitor to Christ, his struggle and his doctrines. Christ never expressed sympathy for the Jews and would never have found excuses for a Jewish murder.'"—Reuter.

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LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Posh Shud 8, 1995
Muslim: Jiltad 6, 1357
Parsi: Tir 25, 1308
Hightide: 3-55; 16-37
Lowtide: 10-30; 21-55.
Sunrise: 7h. 11m.
Sunset: 6h. 10m.

Domestic Occurrence

OBITUARY

GODIWALLA—Rao Saheb Juvair Motiram, retired Assist Auditor, B. B. and C. I. age 75, at his Bandra residence on 28th night at 11 p.m. Funeral 10 a.m. to-day (Thursday).

POSTAL NOTICE

As the English Mails steamer due to sail on Saturday the 31st December 1938, will sail at 3-0 p.m. the latest hour of posting at the General Post Office will be as under:—
Unregd. correspondence upto 1-00 p.m.
Unregd. correspondence with late fee from 1-0 to 2-0 p.m.
Regd. correspondence for all foreign countries 7-0 to 10-0 a.m.
Regd. correspondence with late fee 10-0 a.m. to 11-0 a.m.
Regd. correspondence for Great Britain and Northern Ireland only with late fee 10-0 a.m. to 1-0 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The mail steamer "Mooltan" is due alongside Ballard Pier at 1 a.m. on Saturday the 31st current and will sail thence at 3 p.m. the same day for London.

The O.S.K. Steamer "Glasgow Maru" left Sakito on December 26 and is due to arrive in Bombay on January 18 via usual ports.

S. S. "Islami" which left Bombay with pilgrims on the 12th December 1938 arrived at Jedda on the 20th idem.

CONGRESS MUNICIPAL PARTY

An additional election office, will be opened to-day (Thursday), at Gamdevi J. K. Building, 48 for D II Division i.e. Girgaum-Chowpatty.

The Congress candidates for this Division are:—
(1) Dr. Gopalrao Deshmukh.
(2) Sjt. Nagindas T. Master.
(3) Sjt. S. K. Patil.
(4) Sjt. Madhavrao Godbole.

Prof. D. R Gharpure, President, Girgaum Congress Committee has agreed to preside on this occasion.

Time:—8-30 a.m. (S.T.).

Voters in Gamdevi centre are cordially invited to attend and express support to Congress.

MATUNGA-SION CONGRESS MUNICIPAL ELECTION COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Council of Action of the above Committee will be held at the office of the Committee at Srinivas Building, Telang Road, Matunga, at 9 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Thursday).

P. E. N. PUBLIC LECTURE

Professor Diwan Chand Sharma, Professor of English, D.A.V. College, Lahore, will lecture under P.E.N. auspices on "Some Writers of the Short Story in Hindi" at the International Book House, Ash Lane, Esplanade Road, to-day (Thursday), at 6-15 p.m. The public are cordially invited.

H. H. THE MEHTAR OF CHITRAL

His Highness the Mehtar Saheb of Chitral arrived on Monday morning (26th inst.) by Delhi Express and was received at the Central Station by Mr. C. I. Parekh, his son Natverlal Mr. A. G. Pandit and other friends. His Highness is staying at 1, Cuffe-Parade, Colaba.

CHRISTMAS DAY SPORTS AT MANORI

A large holiday crowd turned out before the Church at Manori to witness one of the most interesting events in the placid life of the village, the Local Board School Annual Sports. Mr. J. M. Ferreira, B.A., LL.B., President of the Manori Villagers Association presided. A programme of sixteen events was gone through with clockwork precision. On the conclusion of the sports the President in a short speech congratulated the prize winners and wished the unsuccessful competitors better luck next year.

BIRTH CONTROL MEETING

Under the auspices of the Birth Control League, Poona, a public meeting will be held at 6 p.m. to-day (Thursday), at the Beasant Hall, Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to answer the arguments advanced against birth control in the recent debate on the subject in the Bombay Legislative Assembly. Dr. R. P. Paranjpye has kindly consented to preside. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Dr. A. S. Erulkar, Prof. R. D Karve and Dr. (Mrs.) Dadabhoy will be the speakers. All are cordially invited.

BOMBAY WORKING MEN'S INSTITUTE

The Mahila Seva Mandal of the Social Service League, Bombay, conducts 6 Industrial Schools for Women at Parel (Damodar Hall), Girgaon, (Servants of India Society's Home), Vile Parle (Dr. Kambli's Blocks), Dadar (Sundarabai Andagik Graha, Gokhale Road), Imamwada (R.C. Training Institute) and Bandra (Vanita Samaj Hall). Instruction in Sewing and Cutting, and Embroidery is provided in all the schools; whilst classes in the English and Hindi Languages, First Aid, Home Nursing and Home Hygiene are organised in most of them. All the schools except one at Bandra which is recently started are recognised by the Director of Public Instruction as special schools. The schools meet from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. on week days. They will re-open on the 3rd January 1939 after Xmas Holidays when students are advised to apply for admission.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"Elephant Boy" only to-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Brother Rat" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"My Son" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Sisters" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EROS—"That Certain Age" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Nirmala" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Zamana" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Puran Bhakta" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"The Citadel" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Bramhachari". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"The Street Singer" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"There Goes My Heart" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—Industrial India" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Professor Beware" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Gopal Krishna" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Carefree" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bhabi" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
SUPER—"Mr. X" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10-15 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"The Girl of the Golden West" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Prof. Vaman M. Sc" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

AHALYABAI FREE MATERNITY HOME

Opening Ceremony of the New Building for the Ahalyabai Free Maternity Home of Junnar, Dist. Poona, to-day (Thursday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.), when Umadat-Ul-Mulk Raj Rajendra Shrimant Sirdar Col. M. N. Shitole Saheb, Deshmukh, Rustam Jung Bahadur of Gwalior will preside and Shrimant Soubhagyavati Laxmibai Saheb Shitole will open the Building.

FAREWELL TO RETIRING HEAD-MASTER

Mr. R. B. Hegde, B.A., S.T.C.D., Headmaster, Ratnagiri High School, retired from service on the 22nd December 1938. The students of the Ratnagiri High School held a farewell meeting on the eve of his retirement and presented him with an address. He was also the recipient of farewell entertainments from the New English School and Patwardhan High School.

KANNADA SAHITYA SAMMELAN AT BELLARY

The 23rd session of the Kannada Sahitya Sammelan of the Karnataka Sahitya Parishad will take place at Bellary from the 29th to the 31st of December. Mr. R. R. Diwakar is the President of the Conference, and His Highness the Raja Saheb of Sandur will open the Conference. Besides the plenary sessions, there will be two sectional gatherings, one Kavigoshthi and another Nataka Goshthi.

KING EMPEROR'S ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS FUND

The 25th list of subscriptions actually received upto December, 15, 1938, in response to Her Excellency the Marchioness of Linlithgow's Appeal for the King Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund amounts to Rs. 24,326-6-9 which brings the grand total of cash in hand to Rs. 67,06,158-8-11.

ALL-INDIA MAHAVEER JAIN FOOTBALL & HOCKEY TOURNAMENTS

The Mahaveer Jain Navayuvak Mandal, Indore, has decided to organise the All-India Football and Hockey Tournaments on the 16th January 1939, for the coming season.

Three Trophies will be awarded this year. Two trophies for the winners and the runners up of the foot-ball and hockey teams and the third additional trophy will be awarded to the "Best Disciplined Team".

The last date for Entry is the 31st December 1938. Entry Fee per Team for each game is Rs. 10. If a team participates in both the games or if any club or institution sends two teams for any one game the consolidated fee is Rs. 15.

Facilities for free lodging will be given to the out-stationed teams if the information to this force reaches the General Secretary one week before the commencement of the Tournaments.

GHATKOPAR MUNICIPAL ELECTORAL ROLLS

The Vice-President, the Ghatkopar Taluka Congress Committee writes:—

The electoral roll of the Ghatkopar-Kirol Municipal voters are ready and have been kept open for reference from 23rd December, 1938, in the Municipal office. All the voters are requested to inspect the roll and see whether their names have been included therein or ask their friend to see for their names on their behalf. Those whose names have not been registered or are left out or corrections in names are to be made, should register their names or make the necessary alterations before the 6th January 1939. They should apply in writing to the Returning Officer and Secretary, Ghatkopar-Kirol Municipality.

SATARAITES' ADDRESSES TO KHER AND MUNSHI

On behalf of the peasants and workers of Satara District who are working in Bombay addresses will be presented to Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier and Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister, of the Government of Bombay, at a public meeting to be held to-day (Thursday), at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the open space near Mangaldas Market. Mr. S. K. Patil will preside at the function.

President and Members of the Hyderabad State Congress, who arrived in Bombay by Nagpur Express from Wardha. Photo shows:—Mr. Govindrao Nanal, President in the centre along with other members.

SCAVENGE HUNT WON IN HALF HOUR

A. R. D. Wadia Brings Deaf Dog And Live Cock

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The W.I.A.A. Scavenge Hunt was won at 9-30 p.m. last night by Mr. A. R. D. Wadia, well-known partner of the Automobile Company Ltd., who turned up at the Gateway of India four minutes ahead of the runner-up, Mr. Phiroze P. Pandole.

Among the objects to be scavenged were a live cock and a deaf dog—and both the first two in brought examples. No less than five entrants for the Hunt reached the Gateway before 10 p.m. and all five brought with them live cocks, which crowd lustily.

The first five in were:—A. R. D. Wadia, P. P. Pandole, S. N. Kapadia, C. H. Bhedwar, and D. A. Thackersey. The only motor-cycle entrant was Mr. M. R. S. Captain.

PAPER FROM GRASS AND BAMBOO

New Exhibits In Indian Museum

A collection of interesting exhibits of paper samples manufactured from bamboo (Bambusa sp.) from Munj (Saccharum Munja), from Ramsar (Soccharum arundinaceum), from Ulla Grass (Anthistiria gigantea) and from Sabai or Bhabar Grass (Ischaemum angustifolium) have recently been acquired from the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, and exhibited in the Public Gallery of the Industrial Section (Botanical Survey of India), Indian Museum.

Another instructive exhibit of commercial importance, which has lately been added, is a sample of 4.2 lbs. of paper manufactured from 10 lbs. of air dried bamboo culms.

The process of manufacture and the treatment of various chemicals in different stages of manufacture from the raw material to finished paper has also been shown.

This process is as detailed below:—

Ten pounds of bamboo treated with 15 ozs. of Sodium Sulphate and 1 lb. of Lime produces 4.5 lbs. of unbleached paper pulp which when treated with 9.5 ozs. of bleaching powder gives 4.2 lbs. of bleached paper pulp, then again treated with 4 ozs. of China Clay, 1 oz. Rosin, 0.125 oz. of Soda Ash and 4 ozs of Alum gives 4.2 lbs. of finished paper.

The whole process has been explained in the key label put up in the show case.

GOLDEN JUBILEE SUCCESS

Industrial Exhibition Proves Popular

The Golden Jubilee Celebrations of the V. J. T. Institute terminated on Wednesday, December 21st with the Annual Sports which were presided over by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, the oldest member of the Institute Board. The celebrations, which lasted seven days were a complete success from the points of view of the students and the public. Particular mention must be made of the Industrial Exhibition which was open on four evenings and to which the citizens of Bombay were specially invited.

The popularity of the exhibition grew from day to day, and it is estimated that upwards of 10,000 people visited the exhibition, including a large number of industrialists and other leading citizens of Bombay. In the exhibition the routine work of the students was displayed in addition to special exhibits by present and past students, the latter being engaged in business or industry in Bombay. There were also a number of scientific and technical curiosities shown, these in particular attracting the attention of the younger visitors to the exhibition.

It is hoped that through the medium of the exhibition the people of Bombay have become acquainted with the work of the Institute and its importance as an integral part of the life of the city.

ALL-INDIA 28TH VAIDYA CONFERENCE

Opening of the Adhyapak Sammelan by the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi Open Session under the Presidentship of Mahamahopadhyaya Kaviraj Gana Nath Sen, M. A., I. M. S. of Calcutta, at 1 p.m.

FAMINE IN RAJPUTANA

Appeal For Saving Cattle

The following statement has been issued by the Secretary of the Rajputana Famine Relief Committe:

The public are aware that Rajputana and the Hariyana district in the province of the Punjab, are in the grip of a terrible famine. It is a famine both of fodder and food. Although the distress is felt all over the province of Rajputana it has particularly affected the Bikaner, Jodhpur and Jaipur States where, on a rough estimation, some fifty thousand cows who had been roaming about without shelter have left the State area and most of them were butchered.

CENTRAL RELIEF COMMITTEE

The Marwari community in Calcutta stirred themselves in an endeavour to collect funds for their own villages and the sum so collected amounts approximately to rupees four lacs. Besides this a central fund was opened and a committee known as "The Rajputana" Famine Relief Committee" was organised to combat the acute distress. Under the auspices of this Committee the well-known Marwari Relief Society of Calcutta and workers of Geeta Press, Gorakhpur, have commenced relief work by opening several centres in the affected areas of Bikaner, Jaipur and Jodhpur States in Rajputana and the Hissar district of Punjab. This committee has so far raised contributions amounting to Rs. 1,77,000.

INADEQUATE RESPONSE

It is, however regrettable to find that adequate response is not forthcoming from big mercantile centres such as Bombay, Cawnpore, Delhi, Karachi and Amritsar, etc. It is expected that the citizens of these stations will collect more funds and help the various organisations who are already in the field of relief work.

The area affected by the famine is very wide and extensive and if relief on an adequate scale is not immediately organised, it is apprehended that the casualties will be tremendous. The State areas which has been affected by the famine are mostly owned by the Kshatriya Rajas and Maharajas whose sacred duty is to save the cow at all costs. Therefore any relief extended by them should not be half-hearted.

PRIVATE CARS ON HIRE

Taxi-Owners' Deputation To Police Chief

A deputation of the Bombay Taxi Drivers' Association led by Mr. M. N. Talpade was received by the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Motor Vehicles and Taxation on Thursday, the 15th inst. at 2 p.m. (S. T.)

NEW TAXI METER

It was urged on behalf of the Deputation that fixing new meter in the middle of the year would work hard financially upon the Taxi owners and that the time should be extended to the 1st of April 1939.

The Deputy Commissioner observed that this was a point which the Association should take up with the Government since he himself had no other alternative but to act according to the Government Notification on the subject. So far as the case of those Taxi Owners who did not intend to take out a fresh Licence was concerned, he would consider their cases on application.

PRIVATE CARS PLYING FOR HIRE

With regard to private cars plying for hire, in the city and their growing number every day the Deputy Commissioner observed that he was doing all that was possible so far and was willing to give Police assistance to any member of the Association who wanted to detect culprits in this behalf. With regard to severer punishments to offenders in this respect, the Commissioner said that it was for the Government to prescribe more severe punishment in the rules governing Taxi Traffic in the City.

LONDON SOLICITOR'S DEGREE

Conferred On Mr. Tanubhai Desai

The Law Society of England has conferred the degree of Solicitor of the Supreme Court on Mr. Tanubhai Devidas Desai, a partner of the firm of Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, well-known Solici-

MR. TANUBHAI DESAI.

tors of Bombay. Mr. Tanubhai had a brilliant career, having passed his LL.B. and Solicitor's examination by standing first. His special study is Hindu Law, Indian Companies' Act and the Insurance Act.

EDUCATIONAL EXHIBITION

An Educational Exhibition has been organised under the auspices of XIV All-India Educational Conference at the St. Xavier's High School. It is open for the students, parents and the public on all days up to the 31st inst. between 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Admission fee is nominal—anna one only.

DISLOCATED ELBOW LED TO NEURITIS

Could Not Straighten Her Arm

ORDERED TO TAKE KRUSCHEN

Four months ago, this woman dislocated her left elbow. Although the elbow was properly set, she developed neuritis and could not straighten her arm. She was ordered to take Kruschen—with the happy result described in this letter:—

"I had an accident four months ago, on my arrival from India, and my elbow was seriously dislocated. Fortunately, it was set right there and then, but afterwards, I could not straighten the arm to its full extent. It was X-rayed, and the surgeon specialist told me I was inclined to be rheumatic. I was ordered to take Kruschen Salts—one teaspoonful in a glass of hot water on waking. Now I am getting along famously. The pain in my elbow is better, and, daily, I am able to extend the arm more easily."—(Mrs.) P.

Rheumatic conditions are the result of an excess of uric acid in the body. Two of the ingredients of Kruschen Salts have the power of dissolving uric acid crystals. Other ingredients assist Nature to expel these dissolved crystals through the natural channels. In addition, there are 'still' other salts in Kruschen which prevent food fermentation in the intestines, and thereby check the further accumulation of uric acid.

Kruschen Salts is obtainable at all Chemists, Stores and Bazars.

IMPERIAL
DAILY: 5-15, 8 & 10-30 P.M.
GRAND 3RD WEEK
'ROYAL' JEWEL No. 6 in HINDI
'Zamana'
(The 'TIMES')
'KRISHIN' SOCIAL EPIC
STARRING:
PADMA DEVI
(India's SCREEN-FAIRY)

TO-DAY at 1-30 p.m.
Special Show FOR LADIES

The Sublimest Screen-Class
Every MAN & WOMAN
WOULD PROFIT by Seeing

ROS
The CENTRE of all Attractions!
DAILY AT 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
THE CHARMING STAR
DEANNA DURBIN
IN
"THAT CERTAIN AGE"
A PICTURE YOU MUST SEE!
To avoid disappointment:
Book Your Seats:
'PHONE: 22519

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN)

On Monday last was celebrated the feast of St. Jerome at Kashi-Mira. This feast is an annual festival which is looked forward by Catholics throughout the Bombay and Suburban area. This year's crowd was very large and every mass said at the historic church of St. Jerome was crowded with devout Catholics, who later on spent the day under the shades of the cashew grove

Like the church at Mount Poinser Borivli or Mount Mary in Bandra, this church too has a wonderful history behind it. The traditional story goes that in the good old days the then parish of St. Jerome was a very large one but during the lapse of the Portuguese rule all the inhabitants moved to Bhayndar.

Though a very long time has now passed the favours that this saint has granted to the people in the past draws flocks of devotees annually to pay their homage

A ROAD COMPLAINT

Till about two years ago it was only possible for carts to go on the hillock where the church is situated, but looking at the traffic on Monday, I am of opinion most of the devotees came by car.

People from Bassein, Thana and Dharavi Island had to face great difficulties this year as the passage of the cart tract was barricaded by the owner of the land at Margia Talao.

This route has been used from time immemorial and barricading meant diverting the traffic along the edge of the Talao which was Rather dangerous. The authorities would do well to build a regular road which would be of great use to the people of Manori, Culvem and Goral.

BANDRA SLAUGHTER HOUSE

Conditions behind the Bandra Slaughter House can only be described as horrible.

Apart from the foul stench that greets both road as well as train traffic out of boiling blood the other stench of rotting meat is simply intolerable.

The question that arises in the minds is such a situation is permitted at the very entrance of the first suburb of the first city of India.

A proposal was made long ago to move the slaughter house to Trombay. This suggestion I understand, has not yet been completely dropped but is in the hands of the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

Jawahar's Lecture On "Spain And Europe"

The secretary, Indian Civil Liberties Union writes:—

A telegram has been received from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru saying that he is coming to Bombay on January 10th to deliver the postponed lecture on "Spain and Europe".

Tickets for the lecture will be available at the Union Office in the Bombay Mutual Building and Gandhi Seva Sena.

Telephone No. 22037
Post Box 322.
Telegrams: "CHRONICLE."
Registered No. B. 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1938

PROBLEMS OF EDUCATION

Educational Conferences like the one now being held in Bombay have not so far exerted adequate influence on the educational systems in vogue in the country because the Governments who laid down the systems were little responsible to public opinion. They can exert more influence hereafter, provided they co-ordinate their activities, make their annual sessions more business-like and do more work between annual sessions, either by way of implementing resolutions previously passed or preparing materials for new ones. If every conference, provincial or national, discusses every year too many resolutions on almost every aspect of education, as if that were the first or the last conference of its kind, the actual results will not be so substantial or lasting as they would be with better planning of the conferences. The present Bombay Conference has on its agenda over seventy resolutions. We do fear this will prevent the most urgent or topical ones among them from receiving the attention they deserve.

Democratic Citizenship

The main resolution of the conference is to the effect that "one of the aims of national education in India should be to prepare the country for a fully democratic government." If the resolution implies that the country is not yet prepared for full democratic government, we, of course, repudiate the implication. But presumably what is meant is that every Indian child should be so trained at school and college as to be enabled to grow into an efficient citizen, zealously working for and defending the country's democratic institutions. So understood, the resolution is evidently suggested by the presidential address of Sir T. Vijayaraghavachari. That address is, indeed, a very strong case for the resolution and as such refreshingly unconventional. Briefly, his case is that, since India is now partially self-governing and will soon be fully self-governing, it is essential that her education, which in old days was largely designed to prepare docile servants of an alien bureaucracy, should now prepare our young men and women for the efficient working of democracy and its defence against internal and external assaults. When the resolution is broadly stated, it is absolutely non-controversial and capable of being adopted unanimously without any discussion, surviving bureaucrats themselves may vote for it. But the real problem before a teachers' conference is to state as precisely as possible how boys and girls are to be trained for democracy. The present session cannot answer the question off-hand. But its standing committee can formulate a scheme of instruction, both theoretical and practical, for democratic citizenship. And that scheme can be considered in some detail at other conferences, provincial or national, if too many resolutions are not considered at the same time.

Wardha Scheme

Mr. Kher, our Premier and Education Minister, did well to lay the greatest stress on the Wardha scheme, the most topical and urgent educational problem before the country. Some educationists swear by the scheme. Some others laugh at it. But all recognise that it should be seriously considered, particularly in its details, as it is only with regard to details that most educational systems at present differ. The vital details of the scheme have already been before the country for several months. We expect the Bombay conference to give its considered opinion on these without any more delay. It will be no real advantage, if for the sake of avoiding controversy, the conference only registers its general approval of the general principles of the scheme. Nobody questions its general principles, if they are not too literally interpreted. The conference will also do a great service to itself and the country if it takes up earnestly the cause of popularising Hindustani throughout the country.

Prelude To Roman Holiday

In spite of a rather mild official denial, there is every reason to regard the report recently published by 'Pertinax' in the newspaper "L'Ordre" that Italy is massing troops with a view to lead operations against the French in Djibouti as quite probable. The history of the conquest of Libya and the strategic use to which that desert area has been put in 1935 and 1937 leave no doubt about the kind of troop movements reported by well-informed observers. But the distinction between a threat and actual action must also be borne in mind. Even presuming that Il Duce contemplated a direct military attack of the kind suggested in the French quarters such a move is doomed to failure in its larger aspect and can only invite a disaster for which, despite the stereotyped braggadocio of Il Duce's pronouncements, Italy cannot possibly be prepared unless she can count on either the friendship or neutrality of Great Britain and Egypt. If such an attack were provoked and carried out with success, France can easily retaliate and launch a counter-attack elsewhere. France even singly possesses sufficient aerial strength to inflict damage of a decisive character, thanks to the topographical weakness and vulnerability of Italy's ill-protected coast line studded with inviting targets for French 'planes. The development reported appears, therefore, to possess political significance. The Abyssinian conquest has turned out rather badly; and the Italian position in this region is almost desperate and can only be relieved if the French helped at the territorial adjustment in the interests of the newly-acquired empire. The Italian move, therefore, appears to be well-timed for Mr. Chamberlain's visit to Rome. The Italians are creating a task for the British Premier's famous mediation and promotion of peaceful settlement procured by free agreement and, of course, modelled on the Munich pattern. After all they are justifying their valuable guest's high opinion of their character as perfect hosts on which Mr. Chamberlain insisted so recently. We will soon see whether Anglo-French friendship or the Paris agreement survives the test of this situation.

The League's Threats

This year's session of the Muslim League has yielded a bigger crop of threats to the Congress than did the previous ones. Evidently, the League is in a rage to find that the Congress wields influence even in predominantly Muslim provinces like the Frontier and Sind. Mr. Huq, the Bengal Premier, openly admitted that the League was not sufficiently influential in his province. And even in the Punjab, said Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, "there were certain traitors in the Muslim League Camp." The Congress owes its growing influence to its sense of justice in dealing with all questions, particularly those relating to the rights of minorities. In that spirit the Congress Governments concerned will deal with the "atrocities" catalogued by the League. But atrocious misrepresentation of facts will help none.

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Maulana Shaukat Ali

An Appreciation

By Z. A. B.

I met Maulana Shaukat Ali for the first time in 1911 when the Italo-Turkish war was in progress and he was making collections for the Turkish wounded. I was then a student studying at a college in Delhi. Our acquaintance soon grew into a friendship which I now cherish as a treasure with the tenderest feelings in my heart.

Shaukat Ali was only seven when his father, Abdul Ali Khan, suddenly died of cholera in the prime of his youth at the age of 33. Since then the whole responsibility of bringing up the children —Zulfikar Ali, Shaukat Ali and Muhammad Ali who was only two years old, devolved on the delicate shoulders of their mother, popularly known as "Bi Amman." She was, indeed, a marvellous lady for it was solely through her efforts that Zulfikar and Shaukat were sent to Bareilly to receive the much-denounced and much-hated English education. We, living at such a distant period, cannot realise the nature of the opposition this fearless woman must have received from her relatives, but it is a fact that she scorned every opposition and in spite of her meagre resources and financial worries she gave her sons the best education she could give in the circumstances. Such was the mother and it was her character that was inherited by Maulana Shaukat Ali in full.

One thing which I always admired about the Ali brothers was their mutual affection both when they studied at Aligarh and also in public life. They were apparently two, but in their heart of hearts they were one. In the words of Shakespeare, they grew together.

"Like a double cherry, seeming parted,
But an union in partition."

Upto the last they remained united and there never arose any serious difference of opinion between them. In this respect their life was singularly ideal, worthy of emulation by us all.

Service To Aligarh University

In the second decade of this century, Maulana Shaukat Ali toured all over India as Secretary to H. H. the Aga Khan to do propaganda work among the Indian Musalmans in connection with the proposed Muslim University and to collect subscriptions for the same. He collected several lakhs of rupees, and it was mainly through his organising efforts that the University of Aligarh ultimately came into existence. This was his greatest service to his "alma mater" which can never be forgotten.

During the Balkan War, Maulana Shaukat Ali and his brother, Muhammad Ali, organised a medical relief mission for service as field hospital with the Turkish army. It was Muhammad Ali who sponsored the idea, but it was left to Shaukat Ali to obtain funds for it. The mission was sent to Turkey from Bombay in December 1912 under the presidentship of the late lamented Dr. M. A. Ansari, and it returned in 1913 after doing much humanitarian service in Turkey. Enver Pasha was specially interested in the mission which included many Old Boys of the Aligarh College, a circumstance which was greatly appreciated by Lord Hardinge, the then Viceroy of India.

In Delhi Maulana Shaukat Ali became the leader of the masses. It was there that the foundations of his All-India leadership were truly laid. Many of the Muslim leaders of that period were arm-chair leaders, job-hunters and title-seekers. It was these brothers who actually galvanised the Muslim Society to an unbelievable extent. I used to attend Muslim meetings then and I can recall even now the marvellous effect Shaukat Ali's orations had on the public mind. The Ali brothers, truly speaking, were the true spokesmen of the progressive sections of Muslim opinion in those days, and it was because of this that Mahatma Gandhi joined hands with them.

Internment And Non-Co-operation Movement

Maulana Shaukat Ali was interned along with Maulana Muhammad Ali in the year 1915 first at Mehrauli, a village near Delhi, then at Chhindwara in C. P. Later on their internment was changed into imprisonment at Betul. But this is a fact—which has been admitted even by Sir Michael O'Dwyer—that these brothers did not really want Turkey to plunge into the Great War, much less on the side of Germany, and that they "wisely" did their very best to avoid Turkey's clash with Britain. But unfortunately their efforts did not succeed. While at Chhindwara, the Ali brothers

(Continued on Page 12 Col 4)

TRADE MARKS LAW FOR INDIA

Case For Statutory Protection

By M. S. M. SHARMA

In the days when Cutlers' urged an Indian Statute to protect trade marks in this country, the Manchester Chamber of Commerce was the loudest to protest against the proposal. It did so, not because it did not think protection necessary but solely because it wanted that its nationals should not be put to the necessity of re-registering their trade marks once again in India. It is worthy of note that the Manchester Chamber has since revised its view. So has the London Chamber of Commerce, which together with the Manchester Chamber now asks for legislation by the Indian Legislature.

It ought not to be supposed that these two Chambers have revised their opinion on account of any new-born love for India. No, decidedly it is not so.

The New View

In 1933, the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon, representing the various European Chambers of Commerce in this country, gave publicity to its revised view when it passed the following resolution unanimously. It is significant that the resolution was sponsored by a representative of the Bombay Chamber. The resolution stated:

"That in the opinion of this Association, the commercial circumstances and the conditions of the present times require the enactment of legislation to provide for the registration of trade marks in India in such a manner as to give the registered user of any mark to the right to an immediate injunction preventing the use of such mark or any other colourable imitation thereof by others, subject only to proof of prior usage by the defendant in any dispute."

Govt. Position

In the meanwhile, the Government of India declared that the matter was receiving their attention. Mr. Patrick Joseph Henson, M.P., interpellated the Secretary of State for India in the House of Commons. The then Secretary Sir Samuel Hoare replied that "the Government of India would doubtless give due weight to the demand by the commercial bodies in India for legislation to the registration of trade marks." Sir Samuel added significantly that "he had much sympathy with the suggestion and realised the importance of the matter to the manufacturers in England."

The Indian Demand

So much for the European demand. Indian interests represented by the Indian industrial and Commercial Congress, which has since come to be known as the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, passed a resolution on the subject three years before the Associated Chamber bestirred itself. At its Madras session in 1927, the Industrial and Commercial Chamber, which was presided over by Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah, passed the following resolution unanimously:

"This Congress recommends to the Government of India that it is desirable in the interests of Indian trade and industries to introduce at an early date legislation for registration of trade marks in India, in the absence of which Indian merchants are put to considerable hardship both in India and abroad, and India is unable to join the International Convention for the protection of Industrial Property."

Other Indian Chambers in their individual capacity have also contributed their share to this demand. Particular mention may be made of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce which, under the presidentship of Mr. Nalini Rajan Sarkar, now Finance Minister to the Government of Bengal, made a strong plea for Trade Mark Legislation as early as 1933.

Indian legislators too have not been idle. Long before this agitation Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas raised the question more than once on the floor of the Legislative Assembly, particularly during the passage in that Chamber of the Merchandise Marks Act, when he urged the necessity for a Trade Marks Legislation. The Government of India promised to do the needful. Particular mention should be made of the searching interpellations made in 1934 by Mr. S. C. Mitra, now President of the Bengal Legislative Council, and by the late Mr. Vidya Sagar Pandya on the floor of the Indian Legislative Assembly. The Hon'ble Sir Joseph Bhore, Commerce Member, gave a sympathetic reply on behalf of Government and said that the matter was engaging the attention of Government.

Merchandise Marks Act

By sheer experience, the European businessmen became convinced of the strength of the Indian case, for they discovered that the Indian businessmen were right in the claim that the common law was insufficient to protect the proprietors of trade marks and that therefore a special Trade Marks Act was an inevitability.

Reference was made in these columns to the Merchandise Marks Act passed by the Indian Legislature on the motion of the then Commerce Member, Sir George Rainey. It is true that this law provides for action of some sort in the case of an infringement of a trade mark. Any businessman who has a notion that his trade mark had been infringed by any other businessman can get relief in a civil court by what is known as "passing off" suits. He is also enabled to resort to criminal proceedings. While the Merchandise Marks Act, no doubt, makes provision in this regard, it is very defective in the sense that it places the onus of proof in the plaintiff-claimant. To a certain extent, this law can be resorted to with advantage in the case of such infringements as have emanated in India. But action against foreign infringements involves great difficulties In any event, no criminal proceedings can lie against a foreign offender. Even in regard to civil suits, there is no guarantee that the foreign infringer will be compelled to pay the awarded damages. He can always evade the law. The moment a suit is filed against him, he can withdraw the particular trade mark and substitute it by another.

Nor can we have any facilities to compel him in his own country to respect our Trade Marks. Action in a foreign country implies our registration there. No such registration is permitted in the absence of similar rights in this country. We are thus deprived of protection both here and abroad.

What Trade Marks Law Can Do

Compulsory registration of trade marks, on the other hand, simpli-

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1).

FRANKLY SPEAKING

MORAL OF RAJKOT

It is gratifying to learn from Sardar Vallabhbhai how eager the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot was for a settlement, though there was a tendency on the part of a certain official to hamper the progress of peace talks. It seems still necessary to protect the present happy relations between the Thakore Saheb and his subjects from the activities of Sir P. Cadell. If the latter continues to be imposed as Dewan upon the State against the wishes of the Ruler and the people, it is a challenge to the responsible government that is envisaged in the settlement. And, as the Sardar has suggested, the people must be prepared to take up the challenge. All States, large or small, may well learn the moral of Rajkot. That moral is accurately expressed by Sardar Vallabhbhai in the observation that Rajkot has shown to the other States the way to freedom just as Bardoli showed to the Indian peasantry the path of emancipation.

THE LEAGUE AND FEDERATION

Recent utterances of several Muslim League leaders made it clear that the League opposed the federal scheme on purely communal grounds and not at all on democratic ones. That is now clear from its resolution on Federation, which "authorises the President of the All-India Muslim League to take such steps and adopt such course as may be necessary with a view to exploring the possibility of a suitable alternative which would completely safeguard the interest of the Musalmans and other minorities of India." The Congress, however, will continue to oppose Federation, not because of the relative representation it gives to the different communities, but because it does not give real substance of independence. And it will continue to oppose the scheme till this essential is conceded.

EXCOMMUNICATING NATIONALISM?

We offer no apology for quoting at length from a recent Patna report:—

"Among members of the Muslim League already assembled here, it is understood, the opinion is held in certain sections that those who are members of other political organisations such as the Shia Political Conference, the Jamiat-ul-Ulema, the Muslim Independent Party, the Ahrar Party etc. should not be allowed to be members of the League. If resolutions carrying into effect this view are adopted, it is stated in informed circles that it would mean a fitting reply to the Congress talks labelling the League as a communal organisation."

It is needless to make any comments except that we wonder if it would be exactly discreet for the League to admit the existence of so many rival Muslim organizations. The list, moreover, is not complete and we can gladly supply names of several more parties which would be glad to be "excommunicated" by the Muslim League.

CATHOLICS AND CONGRESS

In striking contrast with the proceedings of the Muslim League are those of the All-India Catholic Congress at Mangalore. The Catholics are a much smaller minority than the Muslims but they rely for the due safeguarding of their rights on the maintenance of goodwill between themselves and other communities and on their own educational progress. The result is that in the services and elected bodies they get at least as much representation as their population warrants. Their relations towards the Congress, too, are friendly. The President of the Mangalore Conference paid, in his address, a handsome tribute to the beneficent work of the Congress Governments, particularly to their efforts "to inaugurate a reign of social justice." In doing this the President reflected the feelings of the masses of all communities.

THE ANTI-GOONDA BILL

We hope Swami Sahajanand's fears about the Anti-Goonda Bill of the Bihar Government will be proved groundless. We have not yet seen the text of the Bill, but Swamiji seems to make out that though on paper the Bill deals only with goondas or those who indulge in violence, it may in practice be abused against 'bona fide' "militant" factory workers and kisans. We hope the Bill provides safeguards against abuse, and workers and kisans, however militant, will not court action under the Bill on themselves by indulging in any violence. In any case it is essential that there should be provision for an appeal to a judicial court against the executive authority enforcing the law. Absence of such a provision is certainly a violation of civil liberty and of a principle for which the Congress itself has stood all these years.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Snow comes down in winter and ice goes up in summer.

The wind has a great deal to do with making the weather-vane.

A first-class price doesn't always indicate a first-class hotel.

The small tumbler is responsible for many of the slips attributed to the cup.

No wonder the ocean waves get angry when the wind is continually blowing them up.

Instructors in elocution may teach a man how to talk, but, unfortunately, not what to say.

WITHOUT COMMENT

"Muslims need not look up to Kemal Ataturk for guidance. They had two Ataturks in India in the Punjab and Bengal premiers."
—Aurangzeb Khan at the Muslim League Session.

* * * *

Will Britain Betray France? asks a headline.

We should like to know the odds before taking up a bet on it.

* * * *

According to the German Press, France is anxious for Britain to undertake a peaceful intervention on the Tunis question during Mr Chamberlain's visit to Rome.

Paying back for Il Duce's timely and peaceful intervention on the Czechoslovakian question?

* * * *

Germany is seeking "colonial doctors."

Let's hope they can cure her of this colonial mania.

* * * *

You remember (or don't you?) that Mr. Chamberlain recently announced in the House of Commons on the eve of the signing of the Anglo-Italian pact that there were practically no Italian "volunteers" left in Spain. They were all supposed to have left.

Reuter indiscreetly pricked the bubble when a report referred to the activities of General Franco's Italian division. Now poor Chamberlain has been contradicted from a more authentic quarter. Read on.

* * * *

Says a Rome report—

"A long account of General Franco's offensive stressing the part played by the Italian legionaries in the Borias-Blancas sector is published in the press."

The correspondent of the "Telegrafo" at the legionary headquarter states:—"All telephone reports bring excellent news. General Ganbara, the Commander-in-Chief, is satisfied.

It is added that the most apid division, called the assault division, is composed almost entirely of old Black-Shirts who fought in Malaga Bilbao and Santander."—Reuter.

We bet this must have annoyed Mr. Chamberlain. He should ask the Duce, in strong terms, not to let his press publish such reports which make the position of the British premier extremely awkward in his country.

* * * *

Ukraine, says a writer, would solve Germany's food problem.

But would it satisfy Hitler's territorial appetite?

* * * *

The political authorities at Bannu have banned movements of the lorries owned by a Congress M.L.A., who is suspected of having 'contact' with the Fakir of Ipi.

A nice haul-up; but the poor Fakir is deprived of his free rides Send him a 'plane.

* * * *

The other day Brailsford evoked Chamberlain's father's ghost and taunted the dutiful son on the neglect of the care of family spoons.

But Brailsford makes one little mistake. He ignores the brother's ghost.

* * * *

Don't you know how the Italians distributed millions of post-cards showing C. senior chatting happily with 'his wife'? No wonder the lady should receive presents of lovely orchids from that perfect gentleman, the Duce.

Clio, the muse of history, may well smile her best ironic smile.

* * * *

The British steamer 'Stancroft' (1407 tons) sunk by the we-will-not-mention-by-name bombers is a marine spectacle in the British Premier's policy of realism. Heil Chamberlain.

* * * *

One reads so much about the diplomatic bag of Irun.

And almost nothing about the cat, either hypothetical (diplomatically speaking, alleged or real.)

* * * *

An income-tax collector died, and a subscription was raised in an office for a wreath. The boss promised £1. A few days later one of the clerks called for the money. The chief handed him £2. 'You promised only £1, sir,' said the clerk. 'I know', retorted the boss. 'Keep the other £1 and bury another collector.'

Muslim League's Threat To Britain

Will Call For Help Of Other Powers If Palestine Policy Is Not Changed

PATNA, Dec. 28.

When the third day's sitting of the All-India Muslim League Session commenced this morning, the resolution on the Palestine situation as adopted by the Subjects Committee last night, was taken up.

CHALLENGE TO ISLAM

Maulana Mazahruddin, in moving the resolution, severely criticised the Balfour Declaration and said that British sympathy for Palestine Jews, was actuated by imperialist motives. He accused Britain of instigating a number of Arabs into rebellion against their own people. The British policy in Palestine was a direct challenge to Islamic doctrines, and he alleged, shrines sacred to Muslims were being desecrated. Concluding he said that Muslims would not be hoodwinked into believing that the Conference called by the British Government, to settle the Palestine problem, would fully represent Palestine Arabs.

The resolution on the Palestine situation was adopted by the open session of the League after two hours' discussion. Delegates from almost all provinces spoke, including Sir Raza Ali, who said that the world was not prepared to accept the plea made by Britain, that because Germany was persecuting the Jews, the latter should be thrust on the Arabs. He considered Britain's "atrocities" against the Arabs were greater than those of Germany against the Jews.

GROSS INJUSTICE

It was anomalous that when the Versailles Treaty was being observed only in its violation. Britain should advance the Balfour Declaration plea in support of her policy in Palestine. Referring to the forthcoming Conference on Palestine affairs Sir Raza Ali said it was based on "Gross injustice."

Like Germany's anti-Jewish activities, he said, Britain too was carrying out the same "repression and oppression" in India. The rights of Indians were being trampled upon through the policy of divide and rule and Indian Muslims were at the greatest disadvantage, now that the Congress also had a finger in the pie.

As regards the attempt to provide a national home for Jews Sir Raza Ali said that religious scriptures had laid down that the Jews would never have a home but the "British would overrule the will of God in providing a home for Jews."—A.P.

Before the commencement of regular proceedings, Mr. Muhammad Osman Soomro (Sind), member of the Ministerial Party in the Sind Assembly, declared that he always sympathised with the League but had now signed the League pledge and would attempt to win over the present ministerial party members and induce them to join the League.

The speaker was congratulated and garlanded by Mr. Fazlul Huq, Premier of Bengal, on behalf of the Bengal Ministry, remarking: "We have almost obtained the League Ministry in Sind."

PALESTINE ARABS

Speaking on the resolution on Palestine, Maulana Mohammad Irfan said that every Muslim of India realised fully the gravity of the situation in Palestine since it directly concerned their religion.

MUSLIMS WOULD EVEN INVITE OTHER POWERS, SUCH AS GERMANY AND ITALY, TO ASSIST THEM IF BRITAIN CONTINUED ITS PRESENT POLICY IN PALESTINE.

The British Prime Minister, he said, had been acclaimed as the greatest peacemaker of the world at present, while in the birthplace of the prince of peace (Christ) innocent men, women and children were being slaughtered. The speaker produced what he described as a piece of rifle bullet or shell splinter used against the Arabs, which was followed by loud resentment from the gathering condemning British policy in Palestine and urging boycott of British goods.

Maulana Hussain Mian (Bihar) supporting the resolution said that Britain had turned down its assurance given by Lloyd George that Britain would not look to Islamic countries for territorial acquisition. Muslims had to move with caution, since they had to face the antagonistic forces all over the world.

JEWS IN INDIA

PROF. ABDUL SATTAR KHAIRI (PUNJAB), POINTED OUT THE NEED FOR TAKING PRACTICAL STEPS TO CARRY OUT THE INTENTION OF THE RESOLUTION. HE SAID THAT THE BRITISH AND THE HINDUS BOTH WERE JEWS TO MUSLIMS, THAT IS THEIR ENEMIES. IN INDIA MR. GANDHI WAS THE LEADER OF THE JEWS (HINDUS).

Mr. Abu Sayeed Anwar (Punjab) stated that the ninety millions of Indian Muslims would rise to the man to support Palestinian Arabs in their struggle.

Maulana Abdul Hamid (U. P.) said that Indian Muslims would wage a holy war (Jihad) to defend Muslims.

OBJECTIONABLE REMARK

Mr. Abdul Khaliq (Karachi) described British policy in Palestine as being pursued only for preserving the integrity of the Empire under the cloak of the "Whiteman's burden."

REAL JEWS OF THE WEST WERE THE BRITISH AND THOSE OF THE EAST WERE THE HINDUS AND BOTH WERE SONS OF SHYLOCK.

Prof. Inayatullah (Lahore) asserted that Muslims would never tolerate violation of the sanctity of Palestine nor that it would be under the perpetual subjugation of Britain.

At the instance of the Chair the previous speaker withdrew his remark: "Jews of the East and West were sons of Shylock", which was considered objectionable.

JINNAH HAULS UP SPEAKERS

Mr. Jinnah clarifying the position said that such statements were not in keeping with the dignity and prestige of the League and requested the speakers not to be carried away by passions but exercise restraint, not wounding the susceptibilities of other communities.

After a few other delegates had spoken, the resolution was put to the vote and carried unanimously.

The House next took up the resolution relating to women as adopted by the Subjects Committee last night.

Begum Habibullah (U. P.) moving the resolution pointed out the need for women's advance side by side with men's. Women, especially Muslim women, were particularly backward in every sphere of life, which proved an obstacle to the economic and social progress of the community. It was necessary that Muslim women should not confine their activities only to the hearth and home but should come out of seclusion.

acquaint themselves with the problems and events of modern world and marshal their energies to protect Muslim rights and interests. Islam granted greater privileges to women than other religions and Muslim women should take full advantage of it.

Begum Wasim (U. P.) supported the resolution with a short speech.

STIR IN SESSION

Considerable stir was created in certain sections of the gathering when Maulvi Muhammad Farooq (U. P.) supporting the resolution referred to the Purdah system, which, he said, should not prevent Muslims from advancing to progress. Loud protests resounded from the conservative sections defending Purdah which they said, was sacred to Islam.

The chair intervening urged the audience not to give way to excitement and explained that the resolution only stated that a woman should be given an opportunity to organise themselves under the League in order to support it.

The resolution was carried by an overwhelming majority.

OFFICE-BEARERS

The next resolution taken up related to the office-bearers of the League. It was announced that the Raja of Mahmudabad had been nominated Treasurer of the All-India League, Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan (the present Secretary), Secretary; Messrs Malik Ali and Sheikh Abdullah, Joint Secretaries.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The Raja of Mahmudabad pleaded for funds for the League and wanted to collect at least ten lakhs within six months which would be contributed to the central fund of the League.

The sitting adjourned till this evening.

WOMEN'S COMMITTEE

The following are names of women nominated to the Women's Committee of the All-India League in pursuance of the resolution stated above:—

Begum Shah Nawaz, M. L.A. Mrs. Rashida Latif, M.L.A., Lady Jamal Khan, Lady Abdul Qadir (Punjab), Begum Shahabuddin, Mrs. Mirza Mahmud Ishphani, Mrs. Shamsun Nehar, Miss Jinnah (Mr. Jinnah's sister), Mrs. Faiz Tayibabjee, Begum Hafeezuddin (Bombay), Begum Habibullah, Begum Muhmmad Ali, Begum Wasim, Begum Ajijaz Rasul, Begum Ismail Khan, Mrs. Rahila Khatoon (U. P.), Miss Nadir Jehan of Seoni, Begum Siddique Ali Khan (C. P.), Lady Imam, Begum Akhtar of Muzaffarpur (Bihar), Mistress Ataurrahman, Miss J. Khan, (Assam), Lady Haroon, Lady Hidayatullah, Begum Shaban, Mrs. Hatim Taiyabjee (Sind), Mrs.

(Continued on page 8, col. 5)

World Achievement

London's Underground

There is no Underground in the world more wonderful (or more efficient) than the one below the historic streets of London.

To-day it is a vast network of tunnels, a kind of giant rabbit warren which is more wonderful than most of us realise. The building of these miles of permanent way out of sight, and the running of thousands of crowded trains every day means infinite exactitude in detail. So completely has mechanism over-ruled these hidden roads that the trains seem as if they are capable of looking after themselves.

It is all mechanical from beginning to end.

One need not walk up or down stairs—there is a lift, or, more probably, there are the escalators, either the Shunt or Comb type, both extremely efficient, though the Comb type is now more popular since it makes no difference which foot the passenger steps of with.

There is the Automaticket, the comparatively new device for issuing tickets speedily in the booking hall. Worked by electricity, the machine delivers tickets through slots, and the complexity of its mechanism is something for us to wonder at. More wonderful still (and fascinating to watch, unless you are altogether indifferent to mechanical masterpieces) is the Change-Giving Machine which has an uncanny way of dealing with every problem presented to it.

Queer, too, when you pause to think of it (which few people ever do) are the automatic carriage doors—the double sliding doors which close of themselves just before the train starts. The train cannot start till the doors are closed. The air-pressure lessens slightly as the doors come within five inches of each other.

Should a breakdown occur between stations, the driver has only to nip two wires in the tunnel to cut off power for the trains and to switch on the lights.

Slovak-Hungarian Tussle

I Killed: Demand For Land Allocated To Hungary

BUDAPEST, DEC. 28.

ONE PERSON WAS KILLED AND MANY WOUNDED IN A CLASH BETWEEN SLOVAK PEASANTS ARMED WITH KNIVES AND STOCKS AND HUNGARIAN GENDARMES IN THE COMMUNES OF NAGY-SURANY AND ZOG NEAR THE CZECH-HUNGARIAN FRONTIER. IT IS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED.

The encounter followed a demonstration in which the Slovaks demanded return to Czechoslovakia of the two communes which were allocated to Hungary in the recent Italo-German arbitration.—Reuter.

Film Director Arrested On Charge Of Swindling

PARIS, Dec. 27.

Bernard Tanenzaff, well-known as Bernard Natan, a French film company director and two others have been arrested on a charge of swindling and have been detained in prison.

The sum involved, according to the share-holder's representatives, in several thousands sterling. All three deny the charges.—Reuter.

Seth Salemohamed Ismail Moonda, who has donated Rs. 20,000 for the building of the Balmandir at Ranavav in Porbunder State.

Italy's Part In Rebel Offensive

ROME, Dec. 26.

A long account of General Franco's offensive stressing the part played by the Italian legionaries in the Borjas-Blancas sector is published in the press.

The correspondent of the "Telegrafo" at the legionary headquarter states:—"All telephone reports bring excellent news. General Ganbara, the Commander-in-Chief, is satisfied.

Borjas-Blancas is the most important sector which is to be taken. It is the principal objective in the final stage of the offensive. In agreement with General Franco General Ganbara has equipped his divisions to be able to move from one point of the sector to another on an eleven-mile front."

It is added that the most rapid division, called the assault division is composed almost entirely of old Black-Shirts who fought in Malaga, Bilbao and Santander.—Reuter.

STIFF RESISTANCE TO REBEL ATTACKS

BARCELONA Dec. 28

A communique admits intense pressure and says that Government forces are resisting constant attacks supported by large numbers of Italian and German planes. It says that Italian forces in lower Segre are known to number four divisions.

The rebels claim to be continuing their advance in all sectors in sweeping converging waves over the Lerida Province.—Reuter

SAD END OF BR. EXPLORER

CHURCHILL (Hudson Bay), Dec. 28.

According to news received today, Mr. Reynold Bray, an young British explorer, was drowned 200 miles within the Arctic circle in September. News was brought to Repulse Bay by an Eskimo and was relayed to Churchill.

Mr. Bray was accompanied by Mr. Patrick Baird, cousin of Lord Stoneheaven, who escaped a similar fate. Their boat was crushed by ice 800 miles north of Churchill. Mr. Bray (27) was a member of the 1936 Cambridge University Expedition, which left to spend three years in the Canadian Arctic.—Reuter.

3 ARABS AND ONE JEW KILLED

JERUSALEM, Dec. 28

Three Arabs and one Jew were killed and twelve Arabs, seven Jews and three Britons wounded in terrorist outrages during Christmas holidays.

Mr. Le Bouvier, the British Manager of the Ottoman Bank in Palestine, who was kidnapped yesterday has not yet been found. It is feared that he may be held in a secret cave. Government have offered 500 sterling reward for information leading to his discovery.—Reuter.

S. AUSTRALIA BEATS QUEENSLAND

ADELAIDE, Dec. 28.

In the Sheffield Shield match between South Australia and Queensland, South Australia won by an innings and twenty runs.

Queensland 131 (Grimmett six for 33 and 311). (Brown 174 not out).

South Australia 462 (Bradman 225, Badcock 100, Waite 52).

Bradman hit fifteen fours and gave two chances. Badcock, in his chanceless innings, hit seven fours. The third wicket partnership of these batsmen yielded 202 runs in 151 minutes.

Pan-American Conference Ends

Groundwork Prepared For American Solidarity

LIMA, Dec. 28.

The pan-American Conference officially ended with the delegates signing 130 instruments adopted by the Conference after which a state banquet was given in honour of the delegates at which Mr. Hull was the chief speaker.

Even if much of importance was discarded or postponed, at least the groundwork was laid for American solidarity.

Although doubts have been cast as to how far the various American countries will go in interpreting their obligations under the so-called declaration, the Lima Conference's unanimous acceptance of the "Declaration of American Principles," based on Mr. Hull's now famous eight-point peace programme, is held to indicate that the American countries are entirely sincere in the solidarity declaration; but how far this will be effective in combating trade drives of totalitarian nations and forces of propaganda remains a moot point.—Reuter.

LIMA CONFERENCE A GREAT SUCCESS

WASHINGTON, Dec 28

President Roosevelt at a press conference expressed the belief that the Pan-American Conference had been "A very great success".—Reuter.

ITALY-URUGUAY TRADE PACT

Totalitarianism V. Democracy In America

LONDON, Dec. 28.

While the German press makes no attempt to conceal its satisfaction at what it calls the failure of the United States anti-totalitarian aims at Lima Conference, it is reported from Rome that Italy and Uruguay have signed a new trade agreement.

The agreement, signed by Count Ciano and the Minister of Uruguay envisages the trebling of the trade turnover between the two countries, which in the past few years amounted to about a million and a quarter sterling annually.

A Berlin message says that the "Hamburger Fremdenblatt" describes the United States delegates as leaving Lima "very down in dumps", and adds that their warning of the undermining of the South American states by totalitarian ideology did not work.—Reuter.

DEFENCE OF PANAMA CANAL

Agreement Between U.S.A. And Central American Republics Signed

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.

The State Department announced to-day that the United States has signed a regional agreement with the Central American Republics and Panama involving "consideration of needs of the military and radio facilities related to the defence of the Panama Canal."

It is added that the United States delegation to the meetings which were held at Guatemala, and ended on December 8, obtained the insertion of clauses "designed to protect radio facilities in the Canal Zone."—Reuter.

NAZIS THANK CHAMBERLAIN

For Change In British Policy

BERLIN, Dec. 28.

Praise for Mr. Chamberlain, who is described as pursuing a policy of "commercial reason" appears in an analysis of the British policy published in "Frankfurter Zeitung" from its London correspondent. The writer declares that the main aim of the British policy has changed from expansion to consolidation and world peace and says that the world can be thankful that during the time of the "greatest disturbance since 1918" namely the September crisis, Mr. Chamberlain was Britain's Prime Minister.—Reuter.

Cape Town Test

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 28.

The following will be the south African team in the second Test Match against England at Cape Town on Saturday.

Melville, Mitchell, Langton, W. Wade, K. Ilioen, Dudley, Nourse, Vanderbyl, Davies, Balaskas, Gordon, Rowan.—Reuter.

Another Betrayal By Britain Imminent?

Story Of Attempts At Settlement Of Italian Claims To Tunis

German Press Approve Of Italian Repudiation Of 1935 Agreement

BERLIN: DEC. 28.

According to the German Press, France is anxious for Britain to undertake peaceful intervention on the Tunis question during Mr. Chamberlain's visit to Rome.

NEWSPAPERS DECLARE THAT IT IS LEARNED IN LONDON THAT LORD HALIFAX WILL INFORM M. BONNET AT A MEETING OF THE LEAGUE COUNCIL AT GENEVA ON JANUARY 16, THE RESULT OF A BRITISH ATTEMPT AT A SETTLEMENT.

Italy's repudiation of the 1935 French-Italian Agreement is approved in the press which continues to support Italy's territorial claims.

The Voelkischer Beobachter deals with Djibouti and complains that France remains the watchman at the entrance to Italian East Africa.

The Paris correspondent of "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" suggests that France should concede to Italy the same predominance in the eastern half of the Mediterranean which France claims for herself in the western half.—Reuter.

DEMAND FOR COLONIAL DOCTORS IN GERMANY

BERLIN, Dec. 28.

Colonial doctors are being sought here "in case Germany gets her colonies back".

A German medical journal discussing this states that only doctors who have complete special course of preparation will have any prospect of being considered for this work.

Doctors who are interested are asked to apply to the Reich Medical Chamber.—Reuter.

FIRST TEST ENDS IN DRAW

Paynter And Gibb Make Centuries

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 28.

THE FIRST TEST MATCH BETWEEN ENGLAND AND SOUTH AFRICA WAS DRAWN. ENGLAND DECLARED THEIR SECOND INNINGS CLOSED AT 291 FOR FOUR.

SOUTH AFRICA IN THEIR SECOND INNINGS SCORED 108 FOR ONE WICKET AT CLOSE.

SCORES

ENGLAND 422 AND 291 FOR FOUR DECLARED.

SOUTH AFRICA 390 AND 108 FOR ONE.

The weather was sunny and the wicket was worn, with patches at the end of the pitch, when the fourth day's play commenced today between England and South Africa. There was only a sprinkling of spectators.

GIBB'S CENTURY.

Paynter, sending Langton twice to the boundary, raised his overnight's score to 51 in 77 minutes. He hit seven fours altogether. Paynter and Gibb played aggressively and with their powerful driving, sent up 150 of the innings in 149 minutes. Gibb sent up his individual century, which included seven fours, in 184 minutes. But six minutes later, Gibb was beaten by Dalton and bowled (206/2/106).

Gibb displayed a judicious blend of aggression and defence. Hammond joined Paynter, and the pair raised the score to 223, when they adjourned for lunch, Paynter not out with 82, Hammond not out with 13.

A thousand spectators were present on resumption after lunch. Playing in aggressive style Hammond reached his individual thirty in twenty minutes and 250 of the innings was reached in 224 minutes.

PAYNTER'S SCORE.

Paynter sent up his century after he had been at wicket for hundred and eighty-nine minutes, his score then including ten fours and incidentally became the third Englishman to score a century in each innings in the Test match against South Africa. A. C. Russell and Sutcliffe were the others, who achieved this before. Hammond reached his fifty in 49 minutes. Paynter skied Gordon and was caught by Langton at mid-on before he had added to his century (281/3/100).

Ames joined Hammond but ten runs later the latter was given l.b.w. to Dalton for 48. Ames was batting with three, when England declared their innings closed at 291 for four wickets. Hammond's brilliant innings lasted 69 minutes and was marked by his characteristic drives. He hit five fours.

S. AFRICA'S SECOND VENTURE.

With a deficit of 323 runs, South Africa opened their second innings through Mitchell and Vanderbyl. Scoring was very slow and at tea batsmen had scored 12 and 26 respectively with a total of 41 for no loss.

Stone-walling continued until the draw seemed inevitable. Vanderbyl was bowled off stump in Hammond's first over for 38 (67/1). He batted for 130 minutes and hit three fours and one six.

Nourse joined Mitchell and at close Mitchell was not out 48 and Nourse not out 17 with the total at 108 for one wicket. Mitchell had batted for 168 minutes, his score including five fours.

ENGLAND (SECOND INNINGS).

Edrich, c Mitchell, b Gordon	10
Gibb, b Dalton,	106
Paynter, c Langton, b Gordon	100
Hammond, l.b.w., Dalton	58
Ames, not out	3
Extras	14
Total (for four)	291

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Davies	14	2	67	0
Langton	16	3	64	0
Mitchell	11	1	58	0
Gordon	14	0	59	2
Dalton	6.5	0	29	2

SOUTH AFRICA (SECOND INNINGS).

Vanderbyl, b Hammond	38
Mitchell not out	48
Nourse not out	17
Extras	5
Total (for one)	108

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Farnes	7	3	17	0
Edrich	3	0	7	0
Verity	16	8	17	0
Goddard	11	3	31	0
Wilkinson	8	3	18	0
Hammond	6	3	13	1

Six More Arrests In Hyderabad

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD Dec. 28

A batch of six volunteers belonging to the Hinduthva Nishta Mandal, Poona, offered Satyagraha on behalf of the Hindu Civil Liberties Union last evening in Gowliguda locality before a huge gathering.

One of the volunteers sang a pawda, which recalled the glory of Hindu Dharma while others raised slogans of "Bane Mataram." All the six were taken into custody.

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Congress, Not An Enemy Of Princes

SARDAR ON LESSON OF RAJKOT STRUGGLE

Bhulabhai Sees Hand Of God In Settlement

Addressing a gathering of 20,000 citizens at the Azad Maidan on Wednesday evening, at a mammoth reception, arranged on a scale that easily reminded one of the days of the Satyagraha movement Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel said:—

"THE CONGRESS IS NOT AN ENEMY OF THE PRINCES. MAHATMA GANDHI HAS ALWAYS BEEN THEIR GENUINE FRIEND. HIS APPEAL TO THEM IS THAT THEY SHOULD IMBIBE THE SPIRIT OF THE TIMES. IF THEY DO NOT PAY HEED TO THIS APPEAL, THE PRINCES WILL BE PAVING THE WAY FOR THEIR OWN DOWNFALL."

Continuing the Sardar said that the fight of the Congress was against the Paramount Power which was utilising the Indian States for strengthening its own position. The princes were mere slaves of British Imperialism. If only they realised that the real paramount power for which they should have regard is their own subjects, the present problems in the Indian States would be solved to the satisfaction of the Princes as well as their subjects.

The reception at the Azad Maidan was arranged under the auspices of the B.P.C.C., in honour of Sardar Patel, Smt. Maniben Patel, Smt. Mridulaben Sarabhai, Sjt. Bhadrakumar Yajnik and Sjt. Manibhai Seth, the Satyagrahis from Rajkot who returned to Bombay after their release on Monday.

OVATION TO SARDAR

Elaborate arrangements had been made to ensure order during the function. Police officers and constables were posted on the road.

Sardar Vallabhbhai was given a hearty ovation on his arrival with Smt. Maniben and the other Satyagrahis. They were garlanded on behalf of the B.P.C.C., District and Suburban Congress Committees and other institutions. Among those who garlanded the Sardar were Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mr. Goverdhandas Morarji, Mr. R. M. Gandhi, Mr. Govindlal Shivlal, Mr. Gokulbhai Bhat, Miss Najabai Mehta, Mrs. Gangaben Patel and others.

'HAND OF GOD IN SETTLEMENT'

Welcoming the Sardar and the Satyagrahis, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai said that only a few days ago when he had the privilege of congratulating the Satyagrahis who were going to Rajkot to join the gallant band of passive resisters, he had not the slightest idea that the struggle of Rajkot would have such an abrupt and yet a successful termination. It happens many a time that man proposes and God disposes and in this particular case, he saw the hand of God in the settlement.

VICTORY FOR SATYAGRAHA

Only a few years ago, British Indians had resorted to civil disobedience movement but the lessons derived from that movement and its struggle were being forgotten by the lapse of time. Now and again, in the meetings of the All-India Congress Committee the question of the revival of the civil disobedience movement was being discussed for one grievance or the other, and the committee was sure that when the time came, people would give a splendid response. In Rajkot the people were tired by the mismanagement and harassment and ultimately resorted to the civil disobedience movement. They were not afraid of jail life or of even physical sufferings. Their success gave a further proof of soul force which even the most deadly armament could not accomplish.

The civil disobedience movement was not in any way new to this country. Ever since Mahatma Gandhi had taken the lead for the emancipation of India, the people had been trained to discipline themselves for civil disobedience movement. It was again and again emphasised by Mahatma Gandhi that the freedom of India entirely rested on the soul force, non-violence and truth. The struggle of Rajkot was fought on those lines, and therefore it was bound to be successful. It was no use depending for success upon the efforts of others. Every man and woman should train himself and herself to fight the battle of freedom only by soul force.

DEMAND FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT

Continuing, Mr. Bhulabhai said: "Indian rulers met now and then in conferences to discuss about the future of their States. They think that by throwing a crumb here and there to their subjects they would be satisfied. Some rulers proclaim their sympathy towards their subjects' demands, and promise to reduce land revenue by 25 per cent. Others avow that they would only take for their expenses ten per cent. of the State revenue. The Indian State subjects should have only one goal before them, and that is responsible government. Let the ruler remain in his throne with paramount power but he should be responsible to the subjects as he expected loyalty and responsibility from his subjects. The King of England is ruling a vast continent, but he will not do anything against the wishes of his subjects. He respects the wishes of his subjects. Likewise the Indian rulers should follow the example of the King of England. The Indian States subjects should leave alone petty matters such as interference in religion, ban on meetings and so forth and concentrate all their energy on one thing only and that is the demand for self-government. If they do not get self-government, it is not the fault of the Indian National Congress, but their own. The Indian National Congress expects every Indian State ruled on the lines of responsible government in which the voice of the subjects must preponderate.

TRIBUTES TO SARDAR

Referring to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, he said, the Sardar was not a warrior of armaments, but of soul force. When the peasants of Bardoli lost their lands during the civil disobedience movement, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and he (speaker) had the full faith that the lands would be restored some day. This hope was fructified recently in which the success was not to a small measure due to Sardar Patel. He then congratulated Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and his gallant band of volunteers on behalf of the city of Bombay for their success at Rajkot.

RAJKOT SUCCESS FUND

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai then handed over the sum of Rs. 311/6 being the amount of Rajkot Success Fund, and said the volunteers who had courted jail at Rajkot would arrive on Sunday next, whom a public welcome would be accorded by the citizens of Bombay.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was then profusely garlanded by the Bombay District Provincial Congress Committee and a number of commercial associations among whom were also Indian Merchants' Chamber, Grains and Seeds Association, Cloth Market, etc. A Parsi lady Miss Najabai Mehta offered cocoanuts and garlanded the Sardar for his success at Rajkot.

SARDAR'S SPEECH

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel then thanked the citizens of Bombay for their welcome and congratulations and said:

Rising amidst cheers, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel said that there was an impression among the State Congress workers that he and Mahatma Gandhi were not paying adequate attention to the problems of the States' people.

SATYAGRAHA, AN INSPIRATION

The Congress had come in for bitter criticism in certain quarters, because it had not undertaken the responsibility of starting Satyagraha movement in the Indian States. But the Sardar wished to point out to these critics that the weapon of Satyagraha was one which required divine inspiration before it could be used. If one were to ask a person whether he would be a Satyagrahi, two days prior to the starting of a movement, he would not be able to answer the question, because Satyagraha was purely a matter of inspiration. A change of heart was essential before the launching of such a movement. It could never be conducted by mere talk. On the eve of the launching of Satyagraha at Rajkot, added the Sardar, he had told the people that the divine inspiration was there. He had not the least doubt that the struggle would meet with complete success. The achievement at Rajkot was not the work of one man. He would rather refer to it as a gift from God.

The Sardar added that he was not an enemy of the Princes. Neither was the Congress their enemy. The Princes could claim in Mahatma Gandhi a genuine friend. His advice to them was that they should keep pace with the times and adopt themselves to changing circumstances. The Princes would be endangering their own position by not paying heed to this friendly advice.

Referring to Rajkot, Sardar Patel said that it was not only the birth place of Mahatma Gandhi but also a State which Gandhiji's father had served as Dewan for many long years. The father of the present Maharajah had openly declared that he would like to be a true follower of Gandhiji. Affairs of the State were not to the liking of the subjects for the last few years. The Sardar said that the Thakore himself was not responsible for the measures which were aimed at crushing the spirit of the people. It was the agents of the Paramount Power who tried to crush their spirit in the name of the Thakore.

One of the Ordinances issued by the Dewan, stated the Sardar, referred to monarchy as an ancient institution which had been preserved from the time of the Vedas. It was not within the competence of a white man to teach the Indians in States about their duty towards their rulers.

RULERS PERTURBED

Referring to the Satyagrahis of Rajkot, Sardar Patel said that they had shown discipline and unity which were exemplary. Their actions were based on the two great principles of non-violence and truth. The awakening in Rajkot had perturbed the rulers in the neighbouring States. They had assembled in Bombay to devise means for combating any possible repercussions in their own States. They had resolved to organise themselves. The Sardar wished to point out that if the Princes could really unite, it would be a blessing not only to themselves but to the whole of India. But the question was if such a unity was ever possible. The best course which the rulers could follow was to get rid of their wrong advisers and fulfil the legitimate demands of their subjects.

Sardar Vallabhbhai next narrated in detail the events leading up to the final settlement. The terms were almost the same which were contained in the draft prepared by Mahatma Gandhi. There were certain persons who did not like them. They had tried to place obstacles in his path but had found themselves helpless. The Thakore Saheb had made up his mind to put an end to the sufferings of his subjects. The Sardar wished to congratulate not only the State subjects on their spirit of sacrifice but also the Thakore for his wisdom in realising that the demands of his subjects were legitimate.

In conclusion, Sardar Patel said:—"The lesson of the Rajkot struggle is that the 35 crores of Indians stand united to-day and that the freedom which that struggle has brought is not only for the State subjects but also for their rulers who are but slaves under British Imperialism. Let us hope the lesson of Rajkot will not be lost upon the other Indian States."

MAHATMA'S MESSAGE TO WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

Expects Them To Help Cause Of Hindu-Muslim Unity And Banish Untouchability From Country

NEW DELHI, Dec. 28.

Mahatma Gandhi has sent the following message to the All-India Women's Conference in Delhi:

"Women alone can emancipate themselves, not men. If women will, they can help in the fulfilment of ahimsa. Through charka they can serve the cause of their poor sisters. By wearing khaddar they can bring help to hordes of poor people. They can bring about Hindu-Muslim unity. They can abolish purdah and drive away the ghost of untouchability.

"Will Women's Conference at Delhi undertake to fulfil any of those causes."—United Press.

Mahatma's message in Gujarati was read at the session of the All-India Women's Conference, which commenced this afternoon.

The proceedings were opened by the retiring president, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, who proposing Rani Lakshmibai Rajwade to the chair said that her views expressed last year had been greatly strengthened by her experience during the last twelve months.

In her opinion, it had become essential for their President and the Secretary to tour extensively in the country, in order to study problems at first hand and also to kindle enthusiasm among the women of India. Women of India, who were pledged to non-violence, she declared, had a special message for the war-weary and restless world. They must unite the world under the banner of their creed of non-violence and thereby usher in an era of justice. "I hope the women of India will not fail in this hour of their trial."

Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit supporting Rajkumari Amrit Kaur paid a tribute to Rani Rajwade.

Messages received from Mahatma Gandhi, Lady Halifax, Maharani of Baroda, Maharani of Travancore, Sir Girjashanker Bajpai, Lady Mirza Ismail, Lady Glancy and Begum Shahnawaz wishing the conference success were then read.

The members of the Delhi Municipal Committee gave a civic reception to the delegates and the Standing Committee of the All-India Women's Conference at Town Hall this afternoon.

Mr. Rainarain Khanna, Junior Vice-President of the Committee presented an address of welcome. Mr. Evans, I.C.S., President of the Committee and the Deputy Commissioner, was present to receive the guests.

RANI RAJWADE'S ADDRESS

A programme of "Constructive Politics" was sketched by Rani Lakshmibai Rajwade in her presidential address to the 13th Session of the All-India Women's Conference this evening at Delhi. This programme, said the Rani Saheba, should be such as to meet the criticism of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru that the Conference was a wholly bourgeois organisation. She accepted the criticism in so far as it meant that the Conference was not making any marked effort to serve or to come into vital contact with the real mass of Indian women.

GRATITUDE TO CONGRESS

The Rani Saheba observed, "You and I will gladly agree with Pandit Nehru's claim that the present awakening among women is due more to what the Congress has been doing, than to our Conference. Naturally the woman in the House is the first to be aroused in an earthquake, because she has the most precious burdens to rescue. We owe a debt of gratitude to the Congress for these peaceful earthquakes and the consequent entry of women into the highest positions in public life.

But Pandit Nehru was not so realistic or fair, when he suggested that whatever work this organisation had done was vitiated by the fact that it is a bourgeois body. "The Congress has been and still largely is predominantly bourgeois in composition—even after fifty years of incessant work."

ACCEPT NATIONAL GOAL

Though "Indirect Action" was useful and necessary, the Rani Saheba said, that they could not secure their rightful place by institutions like the Congress, until their work became more direct, more fundamental and more strenuous.

In order to achieve this end, she advised the Conference, firstly to widen the basis of its constitution, so as to include, along with other reconstructive activities for women and children, political activities of a non-party and constructive nature. A clear declaration of their unity with many of the political parties in India regarding the accepted goal of independence for India should be made forthwith. Although this would be a mere declaration of political faith, it would have an immense effect on the prestige of our association.

WOMEN'S POLITICAL EDUCATION

Secondly, this declaration should be supplemented by a national effort to explain to Indian women, wherever their organisation could reach them, why and how far the form of Government affected their lives, why the present form of Government was unsatisfactory, how little had been given to them, how much remained to be taken and how the average woman could help in the taking of it.

Thirdly, as part of an adult education scheme and as part of the work of their Conference, a programme of general political education of women must be undertaken. They should be made familiar with democratic forms and women's duties and responsibilities in a democratic dispensation. Again, the Conference could sponsor vigorously the Swadeshi movement so that women would come to realise the economic needs of the country.—A.P.

A SHORT STORY

Too Many Loves

BY MEREDITH SCHOLL

"I hardly know," said Peter Robinson wearily, "what to do. In fact, I'm in a quandary."

"Affairs of the heart, I'll wager," Dave Harlow suggested. "You are, I suppose, quite upset about various love affairs, and one thing and another. Just, who, if I may be bold enough to inquire, is the lucky maiden of the moment?"

"That," said Peter, with a grin, "is the trouble. There are two maidens. If there were but one my problem would not be worth the worry."

Dave Harlow smirked. "Two maidens! Two, no less! My word, and likewise my stars! Their names! May I have their names?"

"You May," said Peter. "The one is Marlene May Stearns; the other Roberta Darling. The first is quiet and domestically inclined, given to darning socks and hiding slippers where they cannot be found; though despite it all, she is loyal and trustworthy and dependable. The second is a frivolous creature, so to speak, a girl of vigour and vivaciousness, one demanding attention galore and requiring excitement aplenty to make her life complete; though in spite of it all a girl full of ambition and eager to see her husband succeed.

"Neither, I'm sure, would reject my offer of marriage. Yet I hesitate which to choose."

"Then," declared Dave without feeling' 'why choose?"

"Because a showdown is in the offing. My divided attentions must cease. I must devote myself to one entirely."

"Humm," said Dave, his brow furrowed. He glanced up suddenly. "I'll tell you what," he said brightly, "despite your confidence that both these maidens are eager and anxious to bear the name of Robinson it might be possible that one or the other would like to consider what possibilities lay ahead. If this were so the one to whom you had not proposed would most certainly learn that you had proposed to the other. In which case you'd probably lose them both. Now then, suppose this afternoon you wait on Roberta, and when the opportunity occurs, pop the question!

"At the same moment I will be in the company of Marlene May Stearns. I'll beat around the bush a bit, and hem or haw for the conventional length of time, at the end of which period I'll inform Miss Stearns that, due to unforeseen events, you were summoned out of town on business most important, but before making your hasty exit you beseeched me to speak of your love to the girl in question. In short, I'll pull a John Alden, thereby having her yes-no on tap in event of the refusal of Miss Darling."

"Splendid!" cried Peter with gusto. "Excellent and clever no end. We'll carry out your plan to the letter, and ere the sun descends behind yon hill, my matrimonial destiny will be established."

Peter had little difficulty in persuading Roberta Darling to motor with him that afternoon to the summit of Sugar mountain, where they could sit in the shade of a great hemlock tree and gaze upon the vast sweeps of country below. The day was clear and sweet, with bright sunshine and gentle breezes. Peter felt romance stirring within his bosom as he gazed into the lively, blue eyes of the girl seated beside him. Emotion stirred him and he spoke thus:

"Roberta, all my life I've waited for such a girl as you. To me you are the most wonderful and beautiful thing alive. Darling, will you marry me?"

"Applesauce," said Roberta, plucking at a spear of grass, "and more to the point, banana oil. Marriage is the bunk. I'm perfectly happy and contented as things stand at the present sitting, and not at all afraid of dying an old maid."

Peter stared at her aghast. Words stuck in his throat.

"I beg your pardon," he finally managed to say. "Did I understand you to say that you weren't interested in my proposition?"

"That's it exactly, old sweet. You're a good kid to play around with, but for a husband, nix! You're too conceited and horribly good looking. I'd have a time of it keeping other women away. Forget it, Pete, and let's go dance some place."

They drove home in utter silence. Peter's thoughts were somewhat sour-grapeish. He never did like Roberta, he told himself. After all, the girl for him was Marlene, kind, gentle Marlene, loyal, trustworthy and dependable.

Peter deposited his thwarted love at her gate and sped to the home of Marlene May Stearns. Seated upon the porch of the tiny cottage were two people, Marlene and one Dave Harlow. Good old Dave, what a friend he was.

Up the path sprinted Peter, and once more inner emotions provoked words from his lips. "Hello folks," he said. "I didn't have to go after all, Dave, old pal. I trust you delivered my message to Marlene."

"I did," said Dave, unabashed. "I pulled a John Alden, so to speak. Marlene told me to speak for myself, and I spoke. Shake hands with the future Mrs. Harlow, Peter. Old Man, I've tried to get up enough courage to propose to her for a year."

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MUSLIM LEAGUE CONDEMNS PALESTINE POLICY

(Continued from page 7)

Hussain Mullick, Mrs. Rajmul Hassan, Begum Kishwar Rahman (Delhi), Begum Haji Sadullah Khan, Mrs. Khawaja Allabux (N.W.F.P.), Mrs. Ashsha Kuthamoo Haji (Malabar) and Mrs. Kursishi (Trichinopoly).

"MINORITY PHOBIA" OF CONGRESS

League Warns Congress Against Interference In States

PATNA, Dec. 28.

The evening sitting of the All-India Muslim League to-day passed a resolution on States, adopted by the Subjects Committee last night.

Mr. Hossain Imam, member of the Council of State from Bihar, said that the League had already declared that it won't interfere in the internal administration of States for various reasons, one of which was that rulers of States were Indians, and as such had sympathy of the League, but the Congress and certain other Hindu organisations were interfering directly and indirectly in some States, where Hindus were in majority, "with ulterior motives." Various allegations were made against certain states, especially Hyderabad, because it was governed by a Muslim Ruler, said Mr. Hossain Imam, but the Congress had nothing to say on Muslim complaints against Kashmir.

"MINORITY PHOBIA"

Mr. Mushtaque Ahmad, Parliamentary Secretary of the Punjab Government, supporting the resolution described the Congress as not national, and added that the Congress had directed its "Home Department"—Hindu Sabha—to take steps to bring States under its influence. He added that the Congress kept its eyes shut as regards Muslim rights in Kashmir. He accused the Congress of suffering from a "minority phobia," and trying to suppress the Muslims in every conceivable manner both in British India and Indian States. He warned the Congress and allied organisations against interference with States with a view to persecuting Muslims, as the latter would adopt every measure to counteract such activities.

After four more speeches the resolution was adopted.

Khan Saheb Abdur Rahman (C. P.), supported the resolution, said that Britain and Congress were in collusion, attempting to establish a Hindu raj in States, specially in those ruled by Muslims. The Congress had come to realise that it would not meet with much success in damaging Muslim interests in Northern India, where Moslems are in larger numbers; hence all activities of Mahatma Gandhi were directed towards rooting out Moslem culture from Deccan and convert it again into a perpetual stronghold of Hinduism. Hyderabad was the most important State in India, ruled by a Moslem, but having a majority of Hindu population. Congress agitation in that State was designed solely to bring Hyderabad under Hindu subjugation. He warned the Congress Muslims never to allow it happen.

Haji Abdul Qadir (Bihar), speaking on the resolution, said that the motive of the Congress agitation in Hyderabad was to suppress the growth of Urdu. Moreover the Congress had set up the agitation in order to disrupt the cordial communal relations existing in that State due to impartial administration, and to create discord and disharmony with a view to creating a deadlock in the present administration.

Mr. Muhammad Asghar (C. P.) said that the resolution would expose the "hypocrisy" of Congress and its sinister designs with regard to States, namely, by winning over the States subjects, who were mostly, Hindus, they would again gain a majority in the federal legislature and thereby be able to continue suppression of Moslem interests and Fakashmirwala (Delhi) supporting the resolution pointed out the generosity and the munificence of the Nizam.

(Continued on page 4, col. 4).

MUTT AND JEFF—People That Live in Glass Houses Should Always Wear a Kimono By BUD FISHER

HOORAY! GOOD NEWS! STOCKS GO UP! MILLS RESUME WORK---- THOUSANDS GO BACK TO WORK!
I SEE A FEW STRAGGLERS THAT AIN'T HEARD THE NEWS!
SAY, YOU BUNCH OF BENCH WARMERS, WHY AIN'T YOU GOIN' BACK TO WORK? THE DEPRESSION IS OVER! YOU AIN'T GOT NO EXCUSE FOR NOT WORKING!
WELL, HOW ABOUT YOU AND YOU AND YOU AND YOU?
HOW ABOUT YOU?
THAT AIN'T FAIR! I ASKED YOU FIRST!
12-6

Hindu National Front

Savarkar's Appeal At Maha Sabha Session

Joins Jinnah In Condemning Congress

NAGPUR, Dec. 28.

A vigorous appeal to the Hindus to form a united Hindu National Front under an unalloyed Hindu National Flag and to capture the political power by voting only for Hindu Nationalists was made by Mr. Savarkar in his presidential address at the 20th Session of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha which began yesterday at Nagpur. A bitter denunciation of the role that is being played by the Indian National Congress was the main burden of Mr. Savarkar's speech.

PRESIDENTIAL PROCESSION

Mr. V. D. Savarkar, President-Elect of the Twentieth Annual Hindu Mahasabha's Nagpur Session, on his arrival here this morning, was given an enthusiastic reception at the Station. He was taken out in a procession through the principal streets of the City, through decorated arches, along a six-mile route to the Mahasabha Pandal. Large crowds watched the presidential procession 'en route' to the Pandal, where Mr. Savarkar arrived shortly before 2 p.m.

The open session of the Mahasabha commenced this afternoon at 4 when Mr. Savarkar delivered his address.—A.P

Mr. Chitnavis' Speech

NAGPUR, Dec. 28.

"The fusion of all Hindus is the ultimate aim of the Hindu Mahasabha but every change connotes some essential conditions which the community which at present considers itself in an aggrieved position has to accept before it can come to the desired position. In the meanwhile every community is free to agitate for its betterment and to bring together and amalgamate the subcastes before wider fusion is attempted."

Thus observed Mr. M. G. Chitnavis, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the 20th Session of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, which commenced its session to-day.

COMMUNAL SETTLEMENT

Continuing Mr. Chitnavis referred to the question of communal settlement and said: "The whole history of the two communities in India and nonetheless the ultra tolerant efforts of our leaders at reconciliation resulting in complete failure, their respective philosophies, their religions have proved beyond doubt that the elements are so divergent that it is impossible to mix them up even temporarily and the only solution lies in strengthening the Hindus, creating a solid front of opposition and thus begetting respect which is naturally felt for the strong and just which quality is turned into contempt when we show ourselves disorganised, weak and unable to resist the unjust demands.

TOWARDS ANARCHY

Referring to the economic and class revolution the speaker observed: "The present economic and class revolution is more threatening to the Hindus than others and we have to see whether Congress in power has not allied itself with the ruling power, and whether instead of fighting the battle against exploitation, drain, concessions, pacts, agreements, etc. sides with them in their policy of exterminating any age-old evidence of social arrangement into organised classes to pave the way towards anarchy and revolution. Besides the obvious consent of the Congress Government to the present High Taxation Policy this inference can easily be supported by the fact that in the debate over the recent Income Tax Bill the Congress Party joined hands with the unpopular Government of India and the opposition of nationalist party led by Mr. M. S. Aney was altogether ineffective."

APPROVAL OF FEDERATION

Mr. Chitnavis in the course of his speech referred to the Federation and said: "Our leaders have already given their opinion and the Hindu Sabha approves of the immediate inauguration thereof as against the Congress and Muslim views, the former demanding popular representation in each and every aspect as to bring the States in line with the British Provinces. I see no objection to such demand and leave to our Hindu Sabha leaders to suggest early acceptance or rejection of such a constitution with its communal award, reservations, safeguards, unlimited power, discriminations, special powers, etc."

Concluding the Speaker said: "We have to gird up our loins and stop any further violation of our homes, religion and race. Not only does the Mahasabha claim to be representative of the whole of India but it claims to represent each and every community of the Hindus and has especially clearly and unequivocally demonstrated its sympathies to the depressed classes in every Mahasabha Session and its leaders have taken practical steps to wipe out the degradation of the Depressed Classes."—United Press.

Presidential Address

After thanking the delegates for calling upon him to preside over the 20th session of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha at Nagpur and after referring to the difficulties that face the Hindus, Mr. Vinayak Damodar Savarkar observed: Any current and detailed grievances or local questions effecting Hindu interests to-day but leave them to be dealt with severely in the resolutions and speeches on them to be passed and delivered in this session later on.

I shall here restrict myself to the two outstanding questions: "What is the route cause that has landed the Hindus in this present predicament striking the life-growth of our Hindu Nation with a sudden atrophy, and the immediate remedy that is sure to rescue the Hindu cause even yet from being lost beyond recovery?"

Let us just take the constitution in force to-day. The British have deliberately deprived the Hindus of the political predominance which was their due as the overwhelming majority in India by denying them representation in proportion to their population on the one hand and on the other loaded the Muslims, Christians, Europeans with weightages, preferences, securities and what not, so as to invest them with political power immeasurably more than what was their due. They broke up the Hindu electorate into watertight compartments with a view to prevent the growth of their political solidarity amongst themselves, why, the very recognition of the Hindus as an electoral unit by themselves is altogether and deliberately denied in the electoral scheme of our country.

SUPPRESSION OF HINDUS

With a set purpose to starve out martial qualities in the Hindus the British Government have been curtailing their recruitment in the army and in the police with the effect that the Muslim minority preponderates in those two vital forces of the nation. In the Punjab and some other provinces measures like the Land Alienation Act seek to crush the Hindus economically while in Bengal an unabashed Act is passed to reserve some sixty per cent. of posts for the Muslims in Government services. In the Muslim States of Hyderabad, Bhopal and others the religious and racial persecution of the Hindus is carried on so relentlessly.

Such is the present state of the Hindus in Hindusthan, their own land! And yet the worst factor remains to be told. For even to refer to these calamities to which the Hindus have fallen a prey is damned as a national sin by that new cult which calls itself 'Indian Nationalists' and leads at present the Indian National Congress Offering a blank cheque to the Muslims by one hand they deliver ultimatum to to the Hindus by the other "Get looted but don't report, get stabbed but don't shriek, get repressed as Hindus but don't organize to resist it as Hindus; or else you will be damned as traitors to the cause of our Indian Nationalism!!!"

ORGANIC GROWTH.

After surveying the growth of Hinduism from the earliest time, Mr. Sawarkar said: "It will be clear from this hurried peep into our history that ever since the Vaidic ages for some 5,000 years at least in the past our forefathers had been shaping the formation of our people into a religious, racial and cultural and political unit as a consequence of it all growing organically the Sindhus of the Vaidic time have grown to-day into a Hindus Nation, extending over India and holding India in common as their fatherland and their Holy-land. No other nation in the world, excepting perhaps the Chinese, can claim a continuity of life and growth so unbroken as our Hindu Nation does. The Hindu Nation is not a mushroom growth. It is not a treaty nation. It is not a paper-made toy. It was not made to order. It is not an outlandish make-shift. It has grown out of this soil and has its roots struck deep and wide in it. It is not a fiction invented to spite the Muslims or anybody in the world. But it is a fact as stupendous and solid as the Himalayas own that border our North.

As the running outline of our history sketched above unmistakably reveals, for thousands of years our Hindu people had been definitely conscious of their religious and cultural, political and patriotic homogenity as a people by themselves, as a Nation unto themselves. What is to be specially noted here for the argument in hand is the fact that down to the fall of the Maratha Empire our people—Princes, patriots, poets, preachers and statesmen, all and altogether strove consciously and continuously to develop and intensify the conception of Hindu nationality and exerted their mighty best to establish a 'Hindupada-Padashahi', a Hindu Empire in India, which they called Hindusthan, the land of the Hindus.

CONGRESS & HINDUS.

After tracing the development of the Indian National Congress, Mr. Savarkar said:—

I am the last man to ignore the benefits that even we Hindus reaped from the Indian National Congress movement even from the Hindu point of view. It had though only consequentially and without that special end in view, contributed immensely to the consolidation of Hindudom as a whole by rubbing off their provincial, linguistic and sectional angularities, divisions and diversities, provided them with common political platform and animated them with the consciousness of a common National Being with a definite common goal of an united and central state.

But the point to be specially emphasised is that the good that accrued to us Hindus contributing to the further consolidation of our Hindu Nation was not in virtue of the new cult of Indian Nationality or the proclaimed intentions of the Indian National Congress but in spite of its efforts direct or implied to suppress our racial and religious consciousness as Hindus. The territorial patriots wanted us to cease to be Hindus at least as a national and political unit. Some of them actually gloried in disowning themselves as Hindus at all. They were merely Indians, thinking that they had set a very patriotic example in that which they fancied would persuade the Muslims too to renounce their communal being and also merge themselves in that territorial Indian nation beyond recognition?

But the Muslims remained Muslims first, Muslims last and Indians never! They sat on the fence as long as the deluded Hindus kept struggling with the British to wrest political rights for all Indians alike, going to the prisons in lacs, to the Andamans in thousands, to the gallows in hundreds.

And as soon as the unarmed agitation carried on by the Congressite Hindus on the one hand and the more dreadful and more effective life-and-death struggle carried on by the armed Hindu revolutionists outside the Congress on the other, brought sufficient pressure on the British Government and compelled them to hand over some substantial political power to the Indians,—the Muslims jumped down the fence and claimed "they were Indians, they must have their pound of flesh!" Till at last things came to such a pass that the proposal to divide India itself into two parts —the Muslim India and the Hindu India was blatantly put forward, and their readiness to ally themselves with non-Indian Muslim nations against the Hindus was avowed by no less a representative Muslim body than the Muslim League. This was the sorry fate which the hopes of these Hindu patriots who from the best of motives but with a thoughtless belief and the blindest of policies persisted in their efforts of consolidating all Indians into one undivided and indivisible Indian Nation, irrespective of religions, races and cultures, based on'y on the common bond of a territorial unity!

IMMEDIATE PROGRAMME.

Knowing it then for certain that the Indian Muslims, for reasons some of which are referred to above, are about the last people to join the Hindus in forming any common political Nation on equal footing in India based on the only common bond of our territorial unity, out of a merely territorial Indian Patriotism, let us Hindu sanghatanists first correct the original mistake, the original political sin which our Hindu Congressites most unwillingly committed at the beginning of the Indian National Congress movement and are persistently committing still of running after the mirage of a territorial Indian Nation and of seeking to kill as an impediment in that fruitless pursuit the lovegrowth of an organic Hindu Nation. Let us Hindus resume the thread of our national life where, our grand father left it at the fall of our Maratha and Sikh Hindu Empires. The life and organic growth of the selfconscious Hindu Nation that was suddenly struck with an atrophy of self-forgetfulness must again be revived, resurrected.

Yes, we Hindus are a Nation by ourselves. Because religious, racial, cultural, historical affinities bind us intimately into an homogenous nation and added to it we are most pre-eminently gifted with a territorial unity as well. Our racial being is identified with India—Our beloved Fatherland and our Holy land, above all and irrespective of it all we Hindus will be a Nation and therefore we are a Nation. None has a right to challenge or demand a proof of our common nationality when some thirty crores of us are with it.

It is absurd to call us a community in India. The Germans are the nation in Germany and the Jews a community. The Turks are the Nation in Turkey and the Arab or the Arminian minority. Even so the Hindus are the nation in India in Hindusthan, and the Muslim minorities a community.'

PURELY HINDU POLITICS.

Having determined then once for all to revive the concept of an Organic Hindu Nation and regenerate its lifegrowth as the first item of our immediate programme the second and consequent item must be to review every action and every event in public life from the only standpoint of Hindu interests without minding matters at all. From the local details of the music and mosque questions right up to the question of Indian Federation and from the internal Indian political policy to our foreign and international policy and relations we shall openly and separately take up a stand as Hindus and support, oppose or take every step in the interests of Hindudom alone. Our politics henceforth will be purely Hindu politics fashioned and tested in Hindu terms only, in such wise as will help the consolidation, Freedom and Life-growth of our Hindu Nation.

ASSURANCE TO MINORITIES.

The third item in our immediate programme will be a redeclaration of our attitude to the question of Indian Unity even in its territorial aspect. In its own interest the Hindu Nation does not shut the door to any possibility of an united Indian Nation provided it is based on an equitable and equal footing. The Hindus will ever be ready to grant equal rights and representation to all minor communities in India in legislature and services, civil and political life in proportion to the population and merit. The Hindus although they are in overwhelming majority, will still waive their right of claiming any preferential treatment, and special prerogative which in fact in every other nation are due to the major community. But the Hindus will never tolerate the absurd and the unheard of claim of the minorities to have any preferential treatment, Weightages or special favours, over and above what the major community obtains. The minorities will be free to follow their religion, speak their language, develop their culture amongst themselves provided it does not infringe on the equal rights of others or is not opposed to public peace and morality.

If the Moslems join us on these equitable conditions and bear undivided loyalty to the Indian state and the Indian state alone well and good. Otherwise our formula holds good. "If you come with you, if you don't without you; but if you oppose in spite of you—we Hindus will fight out the good battle or achieving the independence of India and herald the rebirth of a free and mighty Hindu Nation in near future!"

FOREIGN POLICY.

Our foreign policy also will be guided from an outspoken and unalloyed Hindu point of view. All those nations who are friendly or likely to be helpful to Hindu Nation will be our friends and allies. All those who oppose the Hindu Nation or are likely to endanger Hindu interests will be opposed by us. All those who do neither we will observe a policy of neutrality towards them, irrespective of any political-ism they choose to follow for themselves. No academic and empty slogans of democracy or Nazism or Fascism can be the guiding principle of our foreign policy. Hindu interests alone will be our test.

CAPTURE POLITICAL POWER.

If but the Hindu Sanghatanists capture the seats that are allotted to the Hindus under the present constitution in Municipalities, Boards and Legislatures you will

(Continued on page 10, col. 3)

REDUCE NUMBER OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNING BODIES

Satyamurthi's Plea For Provincial Local Self-Government Board

CALCUTTA, Dec. 23.

The Second Session of the All-India Local Self-Government Conference began to-day in the Council Chamber of the Calcutta Corporation. Mr. S. Satyamurthi, M.L.A. (Central) presided over the Conference.

In the absence of Mr. A. K. M. Zakaria, Mayor of Calcutta, Mr. B. N. Roy Chowdhury, former Deputy Mayor of the Calcutta Corporation welcomed the delegates.

Mr. Roy Chowdhury, who attended the first Conference held in Delhi under the presidency of Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah as a representative of the Calcutta Corporation, referred to the useful work done at that Conference for the betterment of our civic institutions. He hoped that the deliberations of this Conference would prove even more beneficial for the improvement in local bodies.

Mr. V. S. Divekar, the Executive Secretary of the Conference, read several messages wishing the Conference a success, including those from Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, the outgoing President, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, the Minister of Education, N.W.F.P., Mr. C. Kent Wright, Town Clerk of the Metropolitan Borough of Stoke, Newington.

Mr. Satyamurthi then addressed the Conference.

A suggestion that in the new scheme of things when provincial affairs were being managed and conducted by democratically elected Ministers responsible to democratically elected legislatures, the number of local self-governing bodies should be reduced to the absolute necessary minimum, was made by Mr. S. Satyamurthi, M.L.A. (Central) in the course of his presidential address at the second All-India Local Self-Government Conference which opened at Calcutta to-day.

This reduction was also necessary, continued Mr. Satyamurthi, because man power for running these self-governing institutions justly, honestly, impartially and efficiently, was not available in abundance.

Referring to the general policies, their execution and functions of local self-governing institutions, Mr. Satyamurthi said: "Local self-governing bodies, manned as they are by elected men and women, are the highest authorities to lay down how the Government of the city or the village or group of villages within their sphere should be conducted in regard to rates and methods of taxation, budget of income and expenditure for the year, the general policy to be pursued in the work of the municipality, and the work also of laying down the policy with regard to appointments or contracts.

Concluding Mr. Satyamurthi said: "For seeing to the healthy and sound growth of our local self-government bodies, I am in favour of a provincial local self-Government board in which Government, of course, will be well represented and beside there should be representatives of local self-governing bodies themselves and expert officers of provincial governments like the Health Officer, the Director of Public Health and so on. This local self-governing board will be in active touch with Municipalities and village 'panchayats' and this board must have an inspectorate which will keep itself in touch with all 'panchayats' and municipalities and the local self-governing audit should be continued under the supervision of this board.—United Press.

RAMDURG REFORMS

Gangadhar Rao's Appeal

BELGAUM, Dec. 28.

Mr. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande, President of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee, in the course of a statement, congratulates the Raja Saheb of Ramdurg State for the latter's announcement of his Government's goal as responsible Government under the aegis of the Ruler and also for agreeing to a reduction of Rs. 45,000 in a total land revenue assessment of Rs. 200,000 and the allotment of Rs. 10,000 every year for village improvement.

'REALISE YOUR RESPONSIBILITIES

This anonuncement, states Mr. Deshpande, was made by the Ruler on the recommendation of a Committee presided over by Mr. Deshpande and consisting of the Dewans of Sangli Ramdurg and Jamkhandi and five Karnatak Congressmen.

Mr. Deshpande exhorts the people of the State to realise their new responsibility and full advantage of the reforms introduced and the concessions extended to them, and work in harmony for the attainment of the ultimate goal of responsible Government. —A. P.

Mavlankar Visits Nevasa

(From Our Correspondent).

The Hon. Mr. Mavlankar (the Speaker of the Bombay Legislative Assembly) and Mrs. Mavlankar visited Dnyaneshwar Temple, at Nevasa, in Ahmednagar District, recently with Mr. Chinchorkar, the president of Nagar Municipality, and Mr. Firodia, M.L.A., when he was given a warm welcome by Mr. D. L. Karwande, the Secretary of the Dnyaneshwar Mandal. The guests were garlanded by the Secretary on behalf of the Mandal and were shown the place behind the temple, over which a communal case figured recently in the law courts. After returning from that temple the guests were entertained for tea by the Secretary.

CONGRESSMAN'S ACTION CONDONED

JUBBULPORE, Dec. 28.

In view of the sincere regret expressed and apology tendered by Mr. George D'Silva, who was expelled from the Congress for a period of two years for gross indiscipline, the Mahakoshal Provincial Congress Committee, on a recommendation of the Congress High Command, revised its former decision last night and condoned Mr. D'Silva with the hope that he would behave like a true Congressman in future.—United Press.

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Need For Developing Ayurveda

(Continued from page 4)

such haste and such disregard of the voice of the Ayurvedic profession (which it chiefly concerns) that one is again reminded of the old time bureaucratic measures. Not that I find anything particularly deleterious in the bill (on this matter it is unfortunate that I cannot see eye to eye with a section of my profession), except a flaw or two which I am sure will be remedied if properly presented to the Government. I have liked it and I believe that if such additions to curriculum as anatomy, surgery and midwifery are made in Ayurvedic terms—as indeed they must be, for none but we could prepare the requisite courses of study, the bill will be conducive to both progress and popularity of Ayurveda. I would welcome the development of "Ashtanga Ayurveda" instead of our sticking to one or two branches of the great system. There is some objection to punitive clauses in the bill. I am not opposed to them on principle but due to certain defects in the bill they will be applicable to some of the greatest pioneers of Ayurveda. The aspect of it is disgraceful. Otherwise, I feel so favourably inclined towards the bill that I do not know whether to congratulate the author of the bill for the boldness of his conception in bringing all practitioners, Indian and Western, on a par with each other, or for his courage in bringing a measure forward which to his profession considering its narrow outlook must have appeared shockingly revolutionary.

Under these circumstances I would regard it mischievous to question the sincerity of the author of the bill or to attempt to shirk the debt we owe him. What is deplorable is that the Ayurvedic profession should not have been properly consulted in the matter. One or two months are no time in the life of a bill, the profession wanted its consideration to be postponed till the leading vaidyas of the country could be available for their expert opinion on the measure during the session of the All-India Ayurvedic Conference which was luckily to assemble at Bombay itself. This was a very reasonable demand, and might have proved productive of great good also, but it was turned down with a callousness unworthy of any representative Government, least of all the Congress.

The Vaidyas I would advise to be disillusioned. They should centre their hopes in themselves and not in political parties. Nothing engenders frailty so much as does the office, therefore, instead of looking to the office for help, consolidate your own strength within the profession. Sink your differences, be sincere, to yourselves and the science, and help the Mahamandal to build itself up into a power which may be able to successfully counteract the forces of destruction. And you must not forget the Vidyapeeth, which has been crying in the wilderness all these years for an institution of its own. Let the great philanthropists of India come to our rescue in this matter, for a central college of Ayurveda under the guidance of this great body is an imperative necessity for controlling the standards of our medical education.

APPEAL TO CONGRESS CABINETS

To the Congress Ministers, I have only this to say. For years we have waited for you to come into power. In your success all our dreams have been centred. And when that longed for hour has arrived, you have shattered

Vaidyaraj Yadavji Trikumji, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the All-India Vaidya Conference which met in Bombay on Wednesday.

our hopes and have started by neglecting even the smallest and most reasonable of our requests. We expected partiality, you deny us bare justice. You refuse to feel the anguish of our soul. The two alternatives you place before us are our existence or our self-respect, you must have one or the other. We must neither think nor talk of ourselves, for you profess to do both. Even whatever little you offer us savours of charity and condescension and not of duty towards us. It is high time that you revised our attitude towards those whose sole hope you constitute. For, if you stab the Ayurvedic profession, who will heal it 'If the salt looses its flavour wherewithal shall it be salted?'

I close with an appeal to the Government to listen to the voice of the profession, to respect its legitimate hopes and fears and not to precipitate unhappy crises, for they can bring credit neither to the Ayurvedic profession nor the Congress Government. Unwisely enough a tragic gulf has been created between two groups of most desirable people. I appeal to both to help me bridge it before this session is over, so that I may leave the presidency with the satisfaction of having served it to some purpose at least.

And now, let me thank you again, ladies and gentlemen, for the patient hearing you have given me through this lengthy address. I hope that you will be equally kind in helping me with your valuable advice and co-operation in the course of the deliberations of this conference.

NEW AFTER-GLOW OF ACTIVE NITROGEN

What foreshadows to be altogether a new feature in the complex behaviour and energy content of the so-called 'active nitrogen' discovered by Lord Rayleigh and others, has been observed recently by Dr. S. S. Joshi, University Professor of Chemistry and A. Purushottam, Research Scholar of the Benares Hindu University. Lord Rayleigh's classical work has shown that the 'after-glow' in active nitrogen outlives its productive stimulus by about 1-2 minutes under ordinary conditions; at temperatures of liquid air, however, this 'after-glow' is abolished almost instantaneously.

In the course of an exhaustive investigation of the behaviour of this 'after-glow' under a wide range of physical conditions, the Benares workers have observed the remarkable fact that while in the main the Rayleigh effect of the quenching action by low temperatures is followed, an 'after-glow' develops in the region of the electronic activation at liquid air temperatures. The most significant fact observed in this connection is that with a nitrogen stream pre-cooled by liquid air and the activating chamber well-submerged in liquid air, the 'after-glow' instead of quenching as observed by Rayleigh, persists for a remarkably long period, and this under a suction powerful enough to eliminate the Rayleigh glow.

This phenomenon has a marked interest not only due to its novelty but also because it opens a new line of study and research in a hitherto unrecognised type of molecular action and especially as to the determinants of the time rate of energy release at very low temperatures.

RED ARROW TRANSIT SYSTEM ON B. B. & C. I. RY.

That the Railways are watching the interests of the merchant and trade in general is demonstrated by the various methods which have been introduced to assist them. Some years ago when the Frontier Mail made its inaugural run on the B.B.&C.I. Railway as India's fastest daily service, a Red Arrow was chosen as a form of "trade mark" for this railway as an indication of speed and directness. This trade mark has "lived" but the B.B.&C.I. Railway has put it now to a new use in the service of the public.

A new type of service known as the "Red Arrow Registered Transit System" has come into force and the principle of the new service is that for a registration fee of one rupee per consignment over and above the ordinary freight charges payable at the time of booking every consignment of goods no matter how large or how small, is continuously watched by the "Red Arrow Clerk" during the entire period of transit over the B.B.&C.I. Railway. In addition to this watch which ensures that the consignment is not delayed 'en route' certain other services are placed at the disposal of the merchant. He may ascertain the whereabouts of his goods whilst they are in transit, he will be given advice as to when his consignment was delivered and the consignee will also receive prompt advice of the arrival and availability of the goods for collection.

The B.B.&C.I. Railway have already received proof of the popularity of this scheme despite the short period which it has been working and though the system operates at present only from Bombay there is every hope that the system will be extended in the near future to other portions of the Railway.

Mr. Madhavrao Bagal, leader of Kolhapur State peasants, leaving Miraj for Kolhapur on the 25th morning with the party.

HINDU NATIONAL FRONT

(Continued from Page 9.)

find that a sudden lift is given to the Hindu movement so as to raise it to an incredible power in relation to your present all-round helplessness.

BOYCOTT THE CONGRESS.

So under the present circumstances the Congress has compelled us to disown it and divert it of all power to represent the Hindus in any aspect or capacity whatsoever. They have foolishly challenged the Hindu community and the Hindu Mahasabha and we must take up the challenge.

Just think, of Hindu Sanghatanists, on what meat does this Congress feed that it has grown so great? Only remember that the Congress draws all its supplies men, money and votes, from the Hindus. Then cut off those supplies and the position which the Congress has taken against the Hindus and which seems to be so impregnable will be untenable in no time.

All the national importance and political power that the Congress has come to wield to-day in India and the ministries and majorities it holds in legislatures are but derived from the Hindu Electorate. The Congressite Hindus cannot get a single Mahomedan vote, for the constitution itself is communal.

Then the only way which is also unbelievably easy, not only to chastise and Congress Nationalists fad but even to raise Hindudom to incalculably and powerful position in the land at a stroke is under the present circumstances this:

(1) Boycott the Congress; (2) Don't vote for the Congress ticket; (3) and vote only for a confirmed and merited Hindu Nationalist.

Let no Hindu Sanghatanist pay a single farthing or lend a single member or register a single vote for the Congress ticket. We know by experience that even a staunch Hindu has to act against Hindu interests as soon as he is tainted by a Congress ticket under the Congress discipline and for the selfish fear that he would otherwise loose his job.

HINDU NATIONALIST FRONT

The only way to chastise this anti-Hindu and anti-National policy of the Congress, the best and easiest remedy under the circumstances lies in the fact of forming a Hindu National Front! Let all out Sadhus, Sanatanists, Aryasamajists and Sanghatanists organizations all over India make it a point never to vote for a Congress candidate but vote for a Hindu nationalist candidate alone. Even to-day the strength of all these faithful Hindu parties put together cannot but be counted in millions. We shall and must succeed in forming majorities in almost all provinces where Hindus are in majority. Even if we fail in some cases through the folly of a number of Hindu renegades it is still quite possible to begin with, to return a sufficiently strong minority of Hindu Nationalists to the councils in provinces and the centre to make it impossible for any Government to function without gaining the support of our Hindu Nationalist party.

Then begin, at least you Hindu Sanghatanist who are determined to see that Hindudom assert itself begin at once at the beginning, form a united Hindu National front under an unalloyed Hindu National Flag and capture the political power that even to-day obtains by voting only for a Hindu Nationalist and you will see that the larger part of your present local and detailed grievances dissipate like a mist at the very sight of Hindu Nationalist ministries formed in seven provinces in India and at the centre. When you have this much more shall be added upto you and one of these days you shall have heralded an Independent and strong and mighty Hindu Nation which is but tantamount with a mighty Indian Nation based on perfect equality of citizenship for all loyal and faithful Indian citizens irrespective of race and religious from Indus to the Seas.

RECEPTION TO SAVARKAR

Elephant And Aeroplane In Procession

NAGPUR, Dec. 28.

A crowd of 20,000 people gave an imposing reception to Mr. Vinayakrao D. Savarkar, President-elect of the 20th session of the Hindu Mahasabha, at the railway station this morning.

The most remarkable feature of the reception was "Pushpa Vrishti" (shower of flowers) from aeroplane.

Mr. Savarkar, accompanied by Mr. Girijabhai, President-elect of the Hindu Mahila Parishad, and Kshatra Jagatguru, President-elect of the Hindu Youths' Conference, arrived by Bombay Mail and was received at the platform by Mr. M. G. Chitnavis, Chairman of the Reception Committee, and the three secretaries, Messrs. V V. Kalikar, J. P. Verma and Dr. L. V. Paranjpye.

BANNER ON ELEPHANT

Three thousand men and women volunteers presented a guard of honour. Mr. Kedar, M.L.A., (Congress), Vice-Chancellor of the Nagpur University, garlanded Mr. Savarkar and Dr. N. B. Khare also met the President-elect.

After being garlanded on behalf of various organisations, the whole concourse of people converted itself into a procession. The Hindu Sabha Banner was carried on an elephant, and the President-elect was seated in a chariot drawn by horses.

The session commenced at 5-30 p. m. amidst scenes of unprecedented enthusiasm.

Prominent among those present were Sjt. T. J. Kedar, Vice-Chancellor of the Nagpur University, Mr. G. V. Deshmukh and Mrs. Anusuyabai Kale, M.L.A. (C.P.), Deputy Speaker of the C. P. Legislative Assembly. Seated on the dais with members of the Reception Committee was Dr. N. B. Khare.

MESSAGES GALORE

The function commenced with Vedic prayers followed by "Vande Mataram" which were sung with all standing. Messages received from, among others, Pt. Malaviya, Sjt. Ramanand Chatterjee, Raja Narindranath of Lahore, Sjt. M. S. Aney, Sir J. P. Srivastava, Rajasaheb of Vizagapatam, Sjt. Rashbehari Gosh (Tokyo) and Sjt. C. Y. Chintamani.

Sjt. Chitnavis, Chairman of the Reception Committee welcomed the delegates and Sjt. V. D. Savarkar. His speech was followed by speeches of Bhai Parmanand, Dr. Gokulchand Narang, Sjt. L. B. Bhopatkar and others. Sjt. Savarkar was then garlanded on behalf of more than 100 organisations. His speech was relayed by microphone.—United Press.

A Baroda correspondent wires: "It is rumoured that the Chief Auditor of the Gaekwar Baroda State Railways Mr. Hansraj, has tendered his resignation with 3 month's notice. The Government has started a private enquiry about railway staff behaviour with public passengers and businessmen.

World of Wireless

Receiving-Set Design

What The 1939 Model Offers

A notable feature of the correspondence received by the B. B. C. from oversea listeners recently has been the number of listeners who, having bought an up-to-date receiving-set, have reported a marked improvement in their reception of the Empire Station, especially on the higher frequencies such as GSJ (21.53 Mc|s).

Although, in appearance, most of the 1939 receivers are similar to their predecessors, the steady research work of British manufacturers in the technical field is shown in the improvement in the over-all performance of the models that they are now putting on the market.

Valve-design, for example, has taken yet another stride forward. In the latest radio-frequency pentode valves the noise generated by the valve itself has been considerably reduced. (In sets including one R. F. stage—and at least one such stage is necessary in a modern shortwave receiver—any valve noise produced by this first valve is magnified by the full gain of the receiver and can produce a very noisy background to reception).

SMALL CAPACITANCES

An equally important development is a further reduction in the small capacitances between the various electrodes of the valve itself. The capacitance existing between the grid and cathode, for instance, tends in the R. F. stage to restrict the tuning range of the receiver towards the higher frequencies. That between the anode and grid, however, controls the gain that can be obtained from any one stage before instability occurs. Any reduction in these two capacitances, therefore, makes a marked difference in the over-all performance of the receiving set.

A development in circuit design is the now-general use of iron-cored intermediate-frequency transformers. These consist of finely-powdered iron, mixed with insulating material and moulded into a core which is fitted inside the usual I. F. coil. This core increases the 'goodness' of the coil and gives not only a higher amplification from each stage, but also improves the selectivity characteristics.

At the low-frequency end of the receiver, the latest development is the use of negative feed-back. By various means a proportion of the final output to the loudspeaker is fed back in a certain relationship to an earlier point in the L. F. amplifier. Although this slightly reduces the over-all gain of the set, it reduces to a much greater degree any distortion that may be present, with a corresponding improvement in the quality of reproduction.

'ALIGNED GRID' TETRODES

In the output stage the 'aligned grid' tetrodes now generally used have been much improved. Very high efficiencies are now obtained from this type of valve, with the result that undistorted outputs of from five to seven watts are obtained from a single valve with little or no increase in the power demands from the supply mains. In the larger sets, two of these valves are often used in a push-pull circuit, making available outputs of from ten to twenty watts.

Although such volume is not required for ordinary listening purposes, there are times when the ability to reproduce, say, dance tunes or orchestral music at considerable volume without distortion increases the value of the set to its owner.

The re-arrangement of the first tuned circuit of the receiver to permit the easy connection of a feeder-line from a remote c noise-reducing aerial is of co.. siderable value to the listene troubled by electrical interference, and this feature is becoming more common in British all-wave receiving-sets.

Altogether, the 1939 receiver offers considerable advantages over its predecessors and is undoubtedly a worth-while investment.

TALK BY A LONDON TAXI-DRIVER

A London taxi-driver who is as much as home in a B.B.C. studio as he is on the cab-rank will talk to Daventry listeners soon about one of the busiest periods in his working week. His name is Herbert Hodge and he will explain why 'A Taximan's Saturday Night' is specially profitable at this time of the year.

Hodge has had a varied career, which he has described with characteristic simplicity and humour in his recently-published autobiography. At the age of eighteen he read Herbert Spencer in the intervals of driving a van; at twenty-one he landed in Canada with fifty shillings in his pocket, and became in turn, farm-hand, lumber-jack, navvy on the Canadian Pacific Railway, fire-fighter, builder's labourer, shop assistant, and manager of a garage. Now, at the age of thirty-eight, he is Motor-cab Driver 3306—and one of the most popular broadcasters in the B.B.C.'s Home programmes.

Transmission 2, January 8, 10-45 a. m. G. M. T.

Transmission 4, January 17, 7-45 p. m. G. M. T.

MAX CARRADOS, BLIND DETECTIVE

Max Carrados, of whom it has been said that he 'combines in one person all the remarkable abilities of all the blind men of history,' will be the hero of the sixth of the 'Detectives in Fiction' programmes to be produced from Daventry by Leslie Stokes. Listeners to Ursula Branston's adaptation of 'The Poisoned Dish of Mushrooms' will hear him solve the mystery of the death of young Charlie Winpole.

So far from allowing his blindness to handicap him, Carrados protests that it is a positive advantage. When he lost his sight as the result of an accident he trained his other four senses until they have achieved such a pitch of sensitive awareness that he is able to remark to his friends: 'How dreadfully in the dark you seeing folk must be!'

Ernest Bramah, author of Carrados, writes of him in the same bland, fastidious style that distinguishes his famous Kai Lung stories; and in Louis Carlyle, whom listeners will also hear, he has created the most humorous Watson in detective fiction. (Approx. 175 words).

Transmission 2, January 13, 11-20 a. m. G. M. T.

Transmission 3, January 13, 4-20 p. m. G. M. T.

PLANS FOR LONDON'S NEW 'RADIO CITY'

Extension Of Broadcasting House Begins

Excavation of the site upon which Broadcasting House, London, will be extended to more than twice its present size is to begin immediately.

More than a million cubic yards of earth will be removed, and the depth to which the building will go—fifty-four feet below pavement level—will be lower than the vaults of the Bank of England. (Broadcasting Houuse is probably London's deepest building.) So large will be the volume of the pit from which the superstructure will ultimately rise that it would have a capacity of nearly ten million gallons of water.

The work of excavation and the erection of retaining walls around the site, which has already been cleared, will be complete by about the middle of 1939. Soon afterwards work will begin on the construction of the new building, which, it is hoped, will be ready for occupation by the end of 1940.

The site area at ground-floor level is 20,950 square feet, compared with the 17,390 square feet of the existing building.

The elevation—one of five schemes submitted—has been approved by the Royal Fine Art Commission. The architectural treatment of the extension will continue and amplify that of the existing facade to Portland Palace, the two parts of the building forming a complete architectural entity that will be both dignified and in harmony with its surroundings.

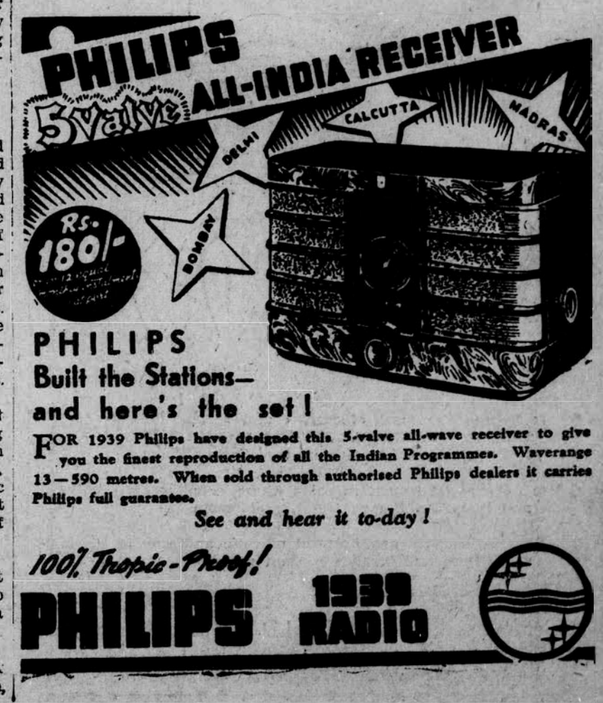
FIVE STUDIOS BELOW GROUND.

Five underground studios will be incorporated in the extension, and in order to eliminate all possible risk of extraneous noise each will be constructed as a separate shell, floated and isolated from the building itself.

There will be a General Purposes studio, 80 ft. 54 ft. wide, and 30 ft. high; three Dramatic studios; an Effects studio; and a number of rehearsal rooms.

Above ground-floor level the extension is designed as an office building, with rather more accommodation than Broadcasting House has at present. There will be a Control Room suite on the seventh floor—this will not replace the present Control Room—a Staff Rest Room on the sixth floor, and a Restaurant with accommodation for nearly three hundred people on the top (eighth) floor. A light court will occupy the centre of the extension above first-floor level, and the building itself will have a maximum height of approximately 110 ft.

There will be a new main entrance for the staff in the Portland Place frontage, and a special feature of the extended elevation is the semi-circular treatment of the north-west corner, surmounted by one of the two existing masts that will be removed from their positions on the roof of the existing building.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1939 RADIO

Trade Marks Law For India

(Continued from Page 6).

fies the difficulties. All one has to do is to approach the Controller of Trade Marks and inspect his books and get satisfied that the proposed mark is not an infringement of a mark already in existence. Another scheduled fee secures for him the registration of his own mark and a certificate issued by the Controller. This is the system obtaining in every civilised country such as America, Great Britain, Germany and France. The system simplifies matters to a degree. In this event, an action to restrain the defendant from infringing a plaintiff's trade mark puts the onus of proof on the defendant.

There is a superstition that registration in the office of a subregistrar entails protection of trade marks rights. In actual practice, this has proved a myth. That in any case it cannot be legal proof of the ownership of a trade mark was made amply clear by the judgment in the well-known case: "The Swadeshi Mills Company V. Juggilal Kamalapat Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills Limited."

Five Objections

Opponents of a special law to protect the rights of trade mark put forward five objections. They are as follows:—

(1) The existing laws are sufficient to cope with the evil;

(2) An Indian Act on the lines of the British Act will deprive the unregistered marks of their right to protection against infringement or piracy;

(3) A Trade Mark Office cannot be self-supporting;

(4) The commercial community is opposed to legislation; and

(5) The cotton marks do not stand in need of any new legislation.

The first and the fourth of above five objections need no examination. Let us now canvas the three other objections

Regarding the fear that an Indian Act is likely to deprive the unregistered marks of their legal right to protection against infringements or piracy, it is no doubt true that such a fear was entertained by a section of the commercial community some years ago. At the moment, the demand for a special Trade Marks Law is a united demand. Dr. S. Vengateswaran, Deputy Controller of Patents, Government of India, an acknowledged authority on the subject, has pointed out that there is absolutely no truth or basis for the fear. The British Trade Marks Act did not in any way affect the rights of an owner to such rights as he had held under the common law before the enactment of the special law. Section 45 of the British Trade Marks Act provides for instance:

"Nothing in this Act contained shall be deemed to affect the rights of action against any person for passing-off goods as those of another person or the remedies in respect thereof."

Effect Of Propoed Law

The effect of the proposed legislation is not at all to provide that no one is entitled to the proprietorship of a trade mark unless such mark is duly registered with the Controller of Trade Marks as provided for in the Trade Marks Act. All it implies is that any one, who does not so take advantage of the facilities shall not be entitled to an action for infringement under this Act. He will be entitled to seek other remedies through the Civil Court. He has every right to exhaust all avenues as hithertofore But, unless he has registered his trade mark with the Controller of Trade Marks, he will not be allowed to rely on the provisions of this law to seek protection. It is doubtful whether any businessman will be so foolish as to rely on the uncertain common law when a specific provision is available for him.

Plea Of Self-Support

We now come to the next objection, namely, that a Trade Mark Office in India will not be self-supporting. It is an idle contention. The question is whether we require a Trade Marks Law. If we do, we must have one. If we do not, then the objection does not arise. It is claimed by a considerable section of commercialists and industrialists in this country that right from the start a Trade Mark Office will not be a burden to the Indian tax-payer. It is accepted on all hands that applications for registration from merchants here and abroad will be considerable. One has to bear in mind this fact also that at the present moment commercialists throw good money for the purpose of registering their trade marks through channels such as I have already described. It is reasonable to suppose that all this money will be diverted to the Trade Marks Office as a matter of course, especially as registration with the Trade Marks Controller effectively proves the rights of ownership without any further evidence. Let me here quote the authority of no less a person than the late Sir Courtney Terrel, ex-Chief Justice of the Patna High Court. In his excellent introduction to Dr. Venkateswaren's book on Trade Marks, Sir Courtney says:

"It is noteworthy that an Indian Patent Office for the protection of invention now exists, though the need for the protection of inventions is far less in India than for machinery to protect trade marks: for though a large proportion of the population is engaged in manufacture or trade the number of inventions made in India is negligible."

Even the Indian Patent Office with its limited outlook has proved to be a commercial success. It stands to reason, therefore, to conclude that a Trade Marks Office will be a self-supporting proposition even from the very beginning.

Cotton Marks

We now come to the fifth and last of the arguments advanced against the proposal to have a Trade Marks Law in this country. Till recently, Lancashire enjoyed cotton monopolies in India. The situation is no longer so. Japan is a great competitor. Dr. Venkateswaran, the well-known Trade Mark expert says in his book:

"Cases of unfair competition in this trade are becoming more and more frequent; and several complaints have been made regarding the fraudulent infringements of well-known British marks. The natural immunity against piracy, which the English cotton marks had enjoyed all along, has now ceased to exist and this has justifiably caused alarm in Lancashire."

It is noteworthy that Mr. Rhodier himself and Sir Edward Rhodes, who are conversant with the subject, say unambiguously:

"No wise man will take legal action in India because the processes have so long been uncertain and the Japanese know that and take advantage of them."

(TO BE CONTINUED)

THE TECHNIQUE OF CORNERING

A competent driver is usually distinguished by the way in which he takes his corners. The most important point to observe when taking a corner is to get into the correct traffic lane.

If you are taking a left turn edge into the lane nearest the kerb, (advises the W.I.A.A. in a communique). Do not hug the kerb too closely when at the bend, for if you do so your car is sure to swing wide after negotiating the bend. Keep out slightly when approaching the corner, and you will be able to keep close to the kerb after taking the turn. Above all, be careful not to 'shy', i.e. do not suddenly swing out right and then left.

Right-angled turns and road junctions offer other problems in cornering technique. Whether gear changing should be made before or after the corner is a vexed question difficult to answer. A change down well in advance of the turn is advisable as the retarding effect of the engine relieves the brakes. This method invariably keeps the car steadier and the corner can be taken at a higher speed when the engine is pulling.

Slippery roads present extra difficulties. The golden rule under these conditions is to avoid sudden action: quick acceleration, braking, or a pull on the steering wheel may precipitate a skid. Slow down on slippery roads and avoid trouble.—"Traffic News."

ALL INDIA ART CONGRESS

To Be Held On Jan. 25

The Hon. Secretary the Bombay Art Society Writes:—

The Bombay art society, in connection with its golden jubilee art exhibition to be held in January, is inviting to an All India Art Congress. Such a Congress at which the topical problems of the Arts in India would be freely discussed, has never been held in India before. It was felt in wide circle that the time is ripe for all artists, art-teachers and students to get together and discuss ways and means to promote the status of Art in this country.

The date of the Congress has been fixed from January 25th to 28th 1939. A personality prominent in Indian Art life has been asked to preside.

Subjects of lectures and discussions will include amongst other "Art and education," "Architecture in India to-day", "the proposed formation of an All-India Artist's Association" and "the suggested establishment of a National Gallery."

MUSLIM CONFERENCE CONDEMNS RATE WAR

(From Our Correspondent)

NAVSARI, Dec. 27.

The Baroda Muslim Conference was held at Navsari under the presidentship of Mr. Rasoolkhan H. Pathan, B.A.LL.B., on December 25

The Conference was attended by representatives of Muslims from the province of Gujarat and Bombay.

The following resolution regarding Rate-war in the Haj Traffic was unanimously passed at the open session:—

"This session of the Baroda State Muslim Conference is of opinion that the Rate-War in the Haj Traffic by the Steamer Companies is against the interest of the Hajees, and as such the Hajees have to undergo lot of hardships. Therefore this Conference requests the State Authorities to write to the India Government to put an end to the Rate-War and fix up rates. Further it requests the Srimant Sarkar to draw the attention of the India Government to see that situation does not develop to a stage whereby any foreign company may enjoy the monopoly of carrying the Hajees to and fro."

COSMOPOLITAN DISPENSARY

Opened By Dr. M. D. D. Gilder At Davier

(From Our Correspondent.)

DAVIER-Dt. Thana (By Mail.)

Saturday (Dec 24th) was the red letter day for this small town which has of late come into considerable prominence, as a famous health resort approachable from Bombay in two hours and a half. To its amenities of library, hotels and sanatoria a welcome addition has been made—a cosmopolitan dispensary. It is called the Maneckji P. Bharucha Davier Dispensary, and is constructed out of donations received from several persons, the principal donors being (1) Mr. Maneckji P. Bharucha, a well-known Bombay share-broker, who donated Rs. 15,000, and (2) Sir Ness N. Wadia who gave Rs. 5,000.

It was opened on Saturday by no less a person than Dr. M.D.D. Gilder, Minister for Public Health and Excise, Bombay, who came down specially for the purpose, accompanied by Mrs. Gilder. On arrival at Umbergaon Road Station which is at a distance of about 3 miles from Davier, Dr. Gilder was received at the station by Mr. M. S. Jayakar, Collector and District Magistrate of Thana, Mr. Dinsha Shapurji Davierwala, President of the Davier Parsi Anjuman, Mr. Kirtane, President of the Thana Congress Committee and Mr. Deodhekar, M.L.C., Umbergaon.

The opening ceremony was performed in the afternoon, in the presence of a large gathering, including residents of Davier, Umbergaon, and the surrounding villages.

The address of welcome presented to Dr. Gilder was read by Mr. Homi D. Davierwala who touched on the difficulties in the medical line, of residents of the small town and also of several villages adjoining it. Mention was made of the efforts made by Mr. Dinsha S. Davierwala to collect funds to provide the place with a dispensary having a building of its own, and the donations given by well-known Bombay citizens and the N. M. Wadia Trust Fund.

DISPENSARY OPENED

Dr. Gilder, on declaring the Dispensary open, welcomed the move to give the small town and its adjacent villages a dispensary. He then stressed the need for communal unity which he said, was the greatest need of the nation, and appealed to his co-religionists to live harmoniously with members of the sister communities. He wished a happy career to the institution and added that he had taken up the post of Minister for Public Health and Excise as he was actuated by a strong sense of duty towards India.

The dispensary has come into being through the strenuous efforts of a few Parsi gentlemen, chief among whom are Mr. D. S. Davierwala, who not only gave a good donation but exerted his influence to secure a number of collections; Mr. Pirojsha Pestonji Davierwala, a co-Trustee of the local Parsi Anjuman; also Mr. Maneckji Framji Dubash, another well-known share-broker of Bombay, who has given the town its largest sanatorium which is considered by the Parsis to be the best not only in Gujerat but in the whole Presidency. He has besides giving his quota also secured several donations.

A TRAINED DOCTOR

The dispensary is built under the supervision of Mr. Vicaji Patel proprietor of the local Regal Hotel, who did not charge any sum for his work, as it was meant for charitable purpose. It is newly built building facing the sea, and is one-storied structure. There are decent rooms for the resident physician doctor, and the present incumbent is Dr. Framroze Vajifdar who is an old and experienced physician who besides possessing an Indian University degree possesses a London degree of L.R.C.P. & S. and who began his work of dispensing medicines as far back as 30th October last, i.e., about two months ago—opening the temporary dispensary at the public library. He has made himself very popular in this short period and his services are availed of by villagers from adjoining places who come in bullock carts to take his advice

Now that the formal opening has taken place the institution will prove a boon to all. The building has also a separate room for treating urgent cases that are not fit for immediate removal.

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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON THIRTEEN POINTS UP

Good Speculative Demand For Cotton

SMALL DECLINE IN LONDON SILVER

Stock Exchange Quiet

BOMBAY, December 28.

NEW YORK COTTON.

The cotton was active with improved feeling, but the activity was under restraint owing to Franco-Italian tension. Later, however, prices recorded a good recovery owing to good speculative demand.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Owing to holiday influences markets were generally quiet.

Kaffirs were firm. Oils dull and others were mainly steady.

BULLION

London silver was lower by 3/16d. owing to some speculative selling. There was a small decline of a penny in gold price.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1939

New York, Dec. 28.

Previous closing	8.33
To-day's opening	8.36
Difference	+.03
To-day's closing	8.46
Difference	+13

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1939

Liverpool, Dec. 28.

Previous closing	4.85
To-day's opening	4.85
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing	4.87
Difference	+.02

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May 1938	Rs. 161-8
July August	Rs. 162-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Dec. 28.

The New York cotton despite generally better feeling and general activity was somewhat restrained by Franco-Italian tension, however, prices recorded appreciable recovery following good speculative demand.

The trading in March began at 8.36 i.e. three points higher than the last closing. Prices advanced on better Liverpool and trade and foreign buying while later the renewed speculative support and covering appeared and the rate improved to 8.40.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, Dec. 28.

The local cotton market was closed for the night session.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Dec. 28.

The following were the opening ranges:—

January (8.25/8.25) 8.25/8.24
March (8.35/8.35) 8.36/8.35
May (8.16/8.16) 8.15/8.14

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Dec. 24.

American January (4.87) 4.85
American March (4.84) 4.83
Egyptian January (7.19) 7.14
Egyptian March (7.21) 7.16

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, Dec. 28.

TEAS.

Indian Pekoe (0-10 1/2) 0-10 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-3 1/2) 1-3 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0 1/4) 1-0 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-6 1/4) 1-6 1/4

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop December January (£19 1/4 buyers) £19 7/16 sellers.
Dundee December (£23) £23
Lightning December (£21 1/2) £21 1/2

RUBBER

Spot (8 1/8 paid and buyers) 8 3/16 paid and buyers.
Forward February (8 3/16 paid and value) 8 1/4 paid and sellers

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay December January (£11 sellers) £11 1/4 sellers
Linseed La Plata January (£12 9/16 sellers) £12 11/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata December (£11 sellers) £11 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal January (£10 1/8 sellers) 10 1/16 sellers

METALS

Tin (£215 buyers £215 1/2 sellers. Steady) £215 3/8 buyers £215 1/2 sellers. Steady.

Lead (£15 1/8 buyers £15 1/4 sellers. Steady) £14 7/8 buyers £14 15/16 sellers. Easier.

Electrolytic Copper (£49 1/4 to £50 1/4) £49 1/4 to £50 1/4
Iron (112) 112

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Dec. 28.

Liverpool wheat market closed with December quoting at 58 1/8.

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Dec. 28.

Previous closing	4.66 1/2
To-day's opening	4.66 15/16
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.66 7/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Dec. 28.

Previous closing	4.66.56
To-day's opening	4.66.43
To-day's closing	4.66.68

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, Dec. 28

Previous closing	177.09
To-day's opening	177.06
To-day's closing	177.03

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Dec. 28.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.66.43 and then rose to 4.66.62 on scattered buying with the trend generally higher.

Franc opened at 177.06 and then weakened slightly to 177.09 with subsequent changes being small.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 29/32) 1-5 29/32
Paris on Bombay (13.213) 13.212
New York on Bombay (34.86) 34.87
Berlin on Bombay (86 3/4) 86 7/8
London on Milan (88.65) 88.71
London on Shanghai (0-8 3/8 nominal) 0-8 5/8 nominal.
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-9-1) £7-9-0
Silver (20 1/4d) 20d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/8 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/8 per cent
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/16 per cent.
6 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/16 per cent.

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, Dec. 28.

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay tonight:—

Little speculative selling. Moderate support. Market steady.

LONDON SILVER

London, Dec. 28.

Spot	(20 3/16d.) 20d—3/16
Forward	(19 11/16d) 19 1/2d—3/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Dec. 28.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-9-1) £7-9-0

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

Bombay, Dec. 28.

SILVER

Silver ready	51	1	0
Silver Posh	51	0	0
Silver Maha	50	14	0

GOLD

Gold ready	37	4	0
Gold Posh	37	5	3
Gold Maha	37	6	3
Sovereign	23	14	0

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Dec. 28.

Wheat January	4	10	0
Wheat May	3	9	9
Linseed May	5	4	3

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Dec. 28.

Liverpool wheat opened firm with March quoting at 55 1/4d The market displayed considerable activity following higher North-American cables but thereafter it turned quiet.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Dec. 28.

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 0.68. The market displayed considerable activitiy on improved local enquiry influenced by the strength of foreign markets with the rate rising to 0.68 3/8.

3½% GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Dec. 28.

3 1/2 per cent. Government Paper quotation is Rs. 98/1

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Dec. 28.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £89 1/2

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Thursday, December 15, £89 3/8
Friday, December 16, £89 1/2
Monday, December 19, £89 1/2
Tuesday, December 20, £89 1/4
Wednesday, December 21, £89 1/2
Thursday, December 22, £89 1/2
Friday, December 23, £89 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, Dec. 28.

3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian (£98 1/4) £98 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£89 1/2) £89 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£111) £111
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£114 3/4) £114 3/4
4 per cent Indian Stock 1948-53 (£106) £106
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£107 1/2) £107 1/2
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1945/59 (£101 1/4) £101 1/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/58 (£102 1/8) £102 1/8

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent (£70 1/8) £70 1/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£98 1/8) £98 3/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 3/4) £102 3/4
5 per cent Funding Loan (£107 1/2) £107 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£97 5/8) £97 3/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£107) £107 1/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Dec. 28.

The London Stock exchange was quiet and featureless owing to lack of fresh developments.

Giltedged securities were quietly steady. Three and half per cent was quoted at £89 1/2 i.e. unchanged from the last closing.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (16-9) 16-9
Motors and Spencer Ordinary (55-1 1/2) 55-1 1/2
Hydro Electric (dol 4 1/2) dol 4 1/4
Elec Music Industry (10-9) 10-3
Princhin Johnson (24-1 1/2) 24-1 1/2
Imperial Chemical (30-1 1/2) 30-1 1/2
Woolsworth New Ordinary (57-9) 57-9
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£18 1/2) £18 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (23) 23
Unilever Ordinary (36-3) 35-3
Ford Motors (15-9) 15-4 1/2
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£34) £34
British American Tobacco Ordinary
Carreas A (£8 3/8) £8 3/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (129-4 1/2) 128-9
P and O. S N Company Deferred (21-7 1/2) 21-7 1/2
Distillers (89-0) 89-0
Bredford Dyes (3-1 1/2) 3-1 1/2
British Celanese (3-10 1/2) 3-4-6
J and P Coates Ordinary (35-1 1/2) 35-1 1/2
Courtaulds Ordinary (28-3) 28-3
Fine Cotton Spinners (2-3) 2-3
Vickers Limited Ordinary (22-3) 22-3
Inter Nickels (dol 58 1/4) dol 59 5/8
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (42-5) 41-3

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (16-6) 16-6
Donaro Tea (37-6) 37-6
Empire of India (23-6) 23-6

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£9) £9

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (25-0) 25-0
Gula Kelampong (21-3) 21-3
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (27-4 1/2) 27-4 1/2

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (40) 40-0
Burma Corporation (8-9) 8-8
Rio Tintos (£14 1/8) £14 1/8
East Rand Proprietors (52-6) 52-6
Rand Mines (£8 1/4) £8 1/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£15 1/2) £15 1/2
Associated Portland Cement (66-3) 66-3
Trinidad Leaseholds (91-3) 90-0
Sub Nigel (£11 1/4) £11 1/4
Spring Mines Split Share (30-0) 29-4 1/2
Union Corporation (£7 7/8) £7 7/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (20-0) 20-0
Anglo Iranian (88-9) 88-9
Burma Oil (83-1 1/2) 83-1 1/2
Mexican Eagle (5-3) 5-3
Shell Transport (80-7 1/2) 80-7 1/2
Royal Dutch (£36 5/8) £36 5/8

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£27 3/4) £27 5/8
London Midland and Ordinary (£12 7/8) £12 7/8
London North Eastern Def (£2 1/4) £2 1/4
Southern Def (£12 3/8) £12 3/8
London Transport 5 per cent (£119 1/4) £119 1/4
London Transport 'C' (£74) £74

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Dec. 28.

General Motors (dol 50 1/4) dol 49 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 34 1/2) dol 33 3/4
U S Common New Stock (dol 67 1/8) dol 66
U S Steel Preference (unchanged) dol 115 1/2

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI

(Continued from page 6).

built a mosque with public funds as a memorial to their long sojourn there.

Soon after his release, Maulana Shaukat Ali entered the field of politics. He was one of the founders of the Khilafat Committee which aimed at securing equitable terms for the Turks. Later on he joined the N. C. O. movement under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. His work as a champion of the Hindu-Muslim unity in these thrilling days, will always be remembered with gratitude by the people of India as a whole. Only a few years ago, he had a split with the Congress over the question of the Nehru Report, but his heart always yearned for a Hindu-Muslim rapprochement, for in private and public utterances he always laid emphasis on this condition as an essential factor for the attainment of full freedom for India.

A few years prior to his death, Maulana Shaukat Ali completely identified himself with the Muslim League. He wanted to make the Musalmans of India strong in every way. He put himself under Mr. Jinnah in just the same way as he had placed his services at the disposal of Mahatma Gandhi during the N. C. O. movement days. On both these occasions he never assumed the airs of the leader of the movement, but he always preferred to call himself only a warrior, a soldier of God (Allah ka Sipahi), pure and simple.

One characteristic feature of Maulana Shaukat Ali's character was that in whatever field he worked, he always put his whole heart and soul into it. He never did anything half-heartedly. Such was the man. His fight with the British Government in the N. C. O. days was not half-hearted; similarly his opposition the Congress in recent years was not half-hearted. He also opposed Sultan Ibn Saud with his characteristic vigour when the latter, after chasing Sharif Hussain out of the Hejaz, proclaimed himself as King of the Holy land. He never liked the idea of a Kingship for the Hejaz, the Prophet's land, and always regarded his action as an innovation detrimental to the religious interests of the Musalmans of the world.

Maulana Shaukat Ali's love for Muslim countries was proverbial. He loved Turkey above all the rest. He also cherished a great reverence for the Caliph Abdul Majid Effendi, that "innocent man" who was made to atone for the sins of his predecessors. And in order to give a concrete proof of his love for him, he arranged and settled the marriage of his two daughters with the two sons of H. E. H. the Nizam. In this way he perpetuated the love he bore towards Abdul Majid Effendi and the Nizam. And there is no doubt that these marriages have proved extremely happy to the great delight of the Indian Musalmans.

A Born Optimist

Shaukat Ali cherished a deep-rooted love for the Arabs of Palestine. He loved that land to such an extent that he allowed the dead body of his dear brother, Muhammad Ali, to be buried at Jerusalem in the near vicinity of the graves of the Jewish and Islamic prophets. He did so with a purpose and the purpose was to strengthen the religious bonds that exist between the Indian Mussalmans and their Arab co-religionists.

The Maulana was a born optimist. He was never down-hearted at any time of his life. During his internment also he used to enliven his solitary life by studying Dr. Iqbal's inspiring poems. Even during the dark days of the Sevres Treaty he never felt defeated, for he had an abiding faith in the intrinsic justice of the Turkish cause. He believed that his community, with all its weakness, had a bright future before it and was destined to play a great part in the history of India. He was never slow in pointing out the weaknesses of the Mussalmans in a candid and frank manner and always exhorted them to conquer them. He wanted to see the Mussalmans as an asset for the country and a power to be reckoned with.

He was a believer in Swadeshi and himself always wore coarse "Khaddar." But during the last decade of his life when he worked for his community only, he used to call upon the Mussalmans to buy only such goods as were manufactured by their co-religionists. He himself used Swadeshi goods, but only those things that were made by the Mussalmans.

Maulana Shaukat Ali possessed a very impulsive temperament. His exterior was sometimes very rough due to his inborn nature, but his heart was always kindly and pure. He could be provoked to anger in no time, but when the tide of his anger subsided, he was again the same simple, jovial Shaukat Ali as he was. In private and also in public he used to indulge in all sorts of jokes, always wearing a happy smile.

Shaukat Ali was not brilliant at writing as his brother was. Yet he wrote much. He dictated whatever was uppermost in his mind, at the moment, without taking into consideration whether it was expedient to write in that strain or not. Once I complimented him on writing a well-reasoned article in the "Roznama-e-Khilafat," a feat which was performed by him only on rare occasions. His prompt reply was: "I am not Muhammad Ali, I write what I feel without caring to see whether the ideas have been strung like pearls or not." Some 25 years ago, he edited the "Old Boy," a magazine which contained humorous articles and which had unfortunately a very ephemeral existence. "Khadive-e-Kaaba" was another short-lived magazine which edited. But the only paper with which he remained associated upto the end of his earthly life, was the "Roznama-e-Khilafat."

"Big Brother"

Maulana Shaukat Ali's was a unique personality. "The Big Brother" was the epithet which was used by the people at large when they referred to him. It was an expression of love, just as "Bi Amman" was an expression of reverence. He had many lovable points in him and everybody will admit that he was a thorough gentleman both in times of peace and war. He was no doubt a man of high motives, although it is a fact that his motives were sometimes distorted and misrepresented by his adversaries, as for instance his co-operation with Government.

His death which has been mourned by Hindus, Musalmans, Parsis and Sikhs alike, removes from the field of worldly activity a trusted leader, a faithful friend and a brave enemy who forgave but never forgot. It is almost impossible to find another like him throughout the length and breadth of India. All the three members of the glorious trio as represented by Bi Amman, Maulana Muhammad Ali and Maulana Shaukat Ali, have now left this mortal world. But the legacy left behind by them will endure in history. They were the persons who helped to make Indian history and their proud deeds will always be written in letters of gold.

May the soul of the Maulana rest in peace and may his death bring about the much-needed Hindu-Muslim unity for which he always yearned and for which he always strove!

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

An Account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 23rd day of December, 1938.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES—

	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	21,49,01,000
Notes in circulation:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	177,40,71,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	7,45,08,000
Total Notes issued	206,34,80,000
Total Liabilities	206,34,80,000

ASSETS—

	Rs.
A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
(a) Held in India	41,54,53,000
(b) Held outside India	2,86,96,000
Sterling Securities	59,50,02,000
Total of A.	103,91,53,000
B Rupee Coin	70,06,27,000
Government of India Rupee Securities	32,35,00,000
Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial Paper	...
Total Assets	206,34,80,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 50.359 per cent.

Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 23rd December, 1938.

LIABILITIES—

	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government.	
(1) Central Govt. of India	4,68,18,000
(2) Govt. of Burma	1,74,66,000
(3) Other Govt. Accounts	4,12,03,000
(b) Banks	11,40,65,000
(c) Others	79,36,000
Bills Payable	9,87,000
Other Liabilities	1,88,87,000
Rupees	34,73,62,000

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Notes:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	21,48,92,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	9,000
Rupee Coin	4,17,000
Subsidiary Coin	4,64,000
Bills Purchased and Discounted:—	
(a) Internal	...
(b) External	...
(c) Government Treasury Bills	4,19,60,000
Balances held abroad*	45,53,000
Loans and Advances to Governments	1,53,00,000
Other Loans and Advances	...
Investments	5,50,18,000
Other Assets	1,47,43,000
Rupees	34,73,62,000

*Includes Cash and Short term Securities.

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Dec 23

Sampin Opening:

January	205.90+90
February	206.00

Sampin Closing:

January	206.60+100
February	206.80
March	206.70

Sampin Yarns will reopen on January 4th.

SHIPPING NEWS

SAILED

Bombay, Dec. 28.

Lewis Dreyfus s.s. Caithness of 3026 reg tons Capt H H Pattison sailed for Port Said for orders via Veraval with local cargo.

Lionel Edward's s.s. Simla of 3811 reg tons Capt H Krogh sailed for Madras Calcutta and Rangoon with local and same bottom cargo.

B I S N s.s. Bamora of 1870 reg tons Capt S G Crombie sailed for Basra via Verawal Kathiawar Coast Ports Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports with passengers and local cargo.

James Finlay s.s. City of Agra of 3866 reg tons Capt W Mckenzie sailed for Liverpool and Glasgow via Karachi with local and same bottom cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 28-12-38.

S S Tanfield (MM) for Malabar Coast Ports Colombo and Rangoon Ports
S S Strathaird (MM) for Colombo and Australian Ports.
S S Marken (LE) for Colombo Singapore Java and American Ports
S S Barala (MM) for Kathiawar Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports
S S Nirvana (MM) for Kathiawar Karachi and Cutch Ports.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Dec. 28.

1 Nagpore 3226 Karachi 30-12 M M
3 Weissenfels 4852 Antwerp 2-1-39 L Edwards
4 City of Agra 3866 Karachi 28-12 K Nixon
8 Orna 4030 Calcutta 3-1-39 M M
11 Jalavihar 3381 Karachi N F Scindia S N
12 Godenfels 3810 Karachi 30-12 L Edwards Ltd.
14 Gerarchie 3306 Port Said 1-1-39 L Dreyfus
17 Jedmoor 2649 Japan 30-12 O S K Kaisya

VICTORIA DOCK

4 Varela 1926 Busra 29-12 M M
6 Alipore 3241 N F N F M M
10/11 Malacca Maru 3211 Karachi 30-12 N Y Kaisha

PRINCE'S DOCK

D/E Tanfield 2776 Rangoon 30-12 M M
H Revati 250 M Coast 30-12 Surji Valabdas
K Jalavijaya 2297 N F N F Scindia S N
N/O Rizwani 3306 Jeddah 3-1 T Morrison.

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON
Strathaird 24-12-38 P and O
Soudan 30-12-38 P and O S N
Ranchi 5-1-39 P and O S N
Stratheden 12-1-39 P and O S N
Durend 18-1-39 P and O S N
Ranpura 19-1-39 P and O S N
FROM HULL
City of Kobe 3-1-39 J Finlay
FROM LIVERPOOL
Britannia 13-1-39 Anchor Line
Halizones 2-1-39 J Finlay
FROM HAMBURG
Tannenfels 11-1-39 L Edwards
Lindenfels 7-1-39 L Edwards
FROM GOTHENBURG
Tungsha 14-1-39 L Edwards
Ceylone 4-1-39 L Edwards
FROM NEW YORK
Pres Adams 12-1-39 F F Campbell
Steel Ranger 31-12-38 M M
FROM TRIESTE
Conte Verde 16-1-39 L Triestino
FROM GENOA
Victoria 2-1-39 L Triestino
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN
Corfu 6-1-39 P and O S N
Eifuku Maru 7-1-39 O S Kaisya
Bri Monarch 14-1-39 N Y Kaisha
Hakodate Maru 28-1-39 N Y Kaisha
Glasgow Maru 18-1-39 O S Kaisha
Chitral 20-1-39 P and O S N
FROM BASRA
Vasna 31-12-38 M M
Barala 29-12-38 M M
FROM SYDNEY
Mooltan 31-12-38 P and O S N
FROM JEDDAH
Islami 30-12-38 T Morrison
FROM DURBAN
Kenya 7-1-39 M M
Takliwa 21-1-39 M M
FROM RANGOON
Nirvana 30-12-38 M M
FROM KARACHI
Vita 29-12-38 M M

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON
Corfu 7-1-39 P and O S N
Strathnaver 14-1-39 P and O S N
Chitral 21-1-39 P and O S N
Narkunda 28-1-39 P and O S N
Mooltan 31-12-38 P and O S N
FOR LIVERPOOL
Britannia 27-1-39 Anchor Line
City of Venice 30-1-39 K Nixon
FOR HAMBURG
Weissenfels 2-1-39 L Edwards
FOR NEW YORK
Ben Buren 28-1-39 F F Campbell
Pres Adams 14-1-39 F F Campbell
FOR PORT SAID
Gerachia 1-1-39 Ralli Bros.
FOR TRIESTE
Conte Rosso 16-1-39 L Triestino
FOR GENOA
Conte Biancamano 3-1-39 L Triestino
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN
Conte Verde 16-1-39 L Triestino
Jademoor 30-12-38 O S Kaisha
Soudan 2-1-39 P and O
Nagpore 14-1-39 P and O
Rajputana 22-12-38 P and O
Nagato Maru 31-12-38 N Y Kaisha
Ranchi 5-1-39 P and O S N
Victoria 2-1-39 L Triestino
Malaka Maru 14-1-39 N Y Kaisha
Kento Maru 23-12-38 O S Kaisha
FOR SYDNEY
Strathaird 29-12-38 P and O S N
Stratheden 12-1-39 P and O S N
FOR BASRA
Barala 4-1-39 M M
Varela 29-12-38 M M
FOR DURBAN
Tairea 4-1-39 M M
Kenya 18-1-39 M M
FOR JEDDAH
Rizwani 3-1-39 T Morrison
El Madina 16-1-39 Scindia S N
FOR RANGOON
Tanfield 30-12-38 M M
FOR CALCUTTA
Orna 3-1-39 M M
FOR KARACHI
Goldenfels 30-12-38 L Edwards
Malacca Maru 30-12-38 N Y Kaisha
Vita 31-13-38 M M
Nagpore 30-12-38 M M

B. P. T. GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Hagtekerk 24-12-38
S S Kinugawa Maru 27-12-38
S S Pres. Monroe (boats American cotton) 27-12-38
S S Hideri 27-12-38
S S Pasha (boats) 27-12-38
S S Parvati 27-12-38
S S Tanfield 27-12-38
S S Varela (boats) 28-12-38

IMPORTS.

S S Gamaria Agent M Mackenzie from Moulmein: 234 bags betelnuts; 19347 bags rice; 2791 pcs g boards; 107687 pcs teak scantlings; 6361 pcs teak poris and planks; 714 bdls teak batteries.

From Cochin: 150 cases cajoo kernels.

From Rangoon: 15461 bags rice; 640 bags white beans; 85 bags peas; 50 bags chola.

S S City of Hereford Agent F F Campbell from New York: 123 cases auto parts; 140 cases wheels; 52 bxs ratio sets; 68 rolls manila paper; 43 cases comty motor cars; 60 kits enamel; 1031 cartus milk of magnesia; 120 bxs refrigerators electric; 48 cases veg oil; 40 brls soda ash; 143 cases soap; 107 bxs parts of an ice machines; 137 cases cartridges and short gun wheels; 51 dms dyestuff; 84 crts dry storage batteries; 45 dms petroleum grease; 215 pcs loose rubber tires; 92 dms lubg oil; 1768 bags starch; 50 pcs auto wheels; 460 kegs glucose; 73 cases medicines.

EXPORTS

Bombay, Dec. 28.

S S Nagato Maru for Kobe: 100 bales raw cotton H Nensey; 510 tons old steel scrap A Popatlal; 600 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha; 400 bales raw cotton S Karamshi; 100 bales raw cotton S Nemani; 100 bales raw cotton M Amersey; 97 bales raw cotton K M Nathoo; 600 bales raw cotton N Nagshi, 400 bales raw cotton Arjan Khimji; 150 bales raw cotton Ramnarain Sons.

For Osaka: 200 bales raw cotton A Clayton; 300 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha; 200 bales raw cotton N Nagshi; 300 bales raw cotton M S Kaisha

For Shanghai: 500 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha; 700 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros; 1000 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha.

For Yokkaichi: 500 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha; 100 bales raw cotton N Nagshi; 150 bales raw cotton Ramnarain Sons.

S S Weissenfels for Ghent: 110 bales raw cotton B Cursondas.

For Gothenburg: 20 bales cotton waste M Chandulal; 105 bales cotton fly Barot Bros.

For Hamburg: 180 bales cotton twist waste L O Vora; 180 bales cotton twist waste V P Maskai; 25 bales cow hidesdry D Abraham and Sons; 13 bales cow tail hair D Abraham and Sons; 110 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading.

For Antwerp: 280 bags mowrah meal S Motilal; 25 bales cotton waste P O Vora; 125 bales hemp raw D Anandji.

For Stockholm: 55 bales cotton waste M Chandulal.

For Rotterdam: 50 bales cotton twist waste C Jairam 50 bales cotton twist M Chandulal; 110 bales raw cotton A H diab; 83 bales cotton fly Barot Bros; 80 bales cotton waste C Jairam.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Iron And Steels Stronger

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Dec. 28.

Stock Exchange was generally quiet though Giltedged securities encountered some provincial demand, while gold minings were supported from Paris. Industrials were irregular apart from Iron and Steels which were generally stronger. Oils eased at the butset on continental offerings and subsequently rallied on small demand from same quarter.

Commodities were quiet as holiday influence continued.

Foreign Exchanges were quiet apart from forward dollars, premiums on which widened owing to extension of bull accounts into next year.

Wall Street opened steady.

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

Karachi, Dec. 28.

To-day's closing quotations:—

Sind cotton Jan.	15	3	9
Sind cotton March	15	6	6
Punjab Jan	13	2	6
Punjab March	13	3	9
Desi American Jan.	18	2	3
Desi American March	18	3	3
Tone steady.			
Wheat Dec.	24	3	3
Wheat Jan.	24	3	3
Wheat March	24	6	6
Wheat July	26	0	6
Tone steady.			
Gram Dec.	31	9	0
Gram Jan.	31	7	0
Gram July	28	3	6
Toria Dec.	36	6	0
Toria Feb.	36	2	0
Toria March	36	15	0
Cottonseed Jan.	20	6	6
Cottonseed March	20	7	0

Local above markets will remain closed to-morrow.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Dec 27

Broach A/M 1939 opening 160 1/2 highest 161 1/4 lowest 160 1/2 closing 160 7/8

Broach J/A opening 161 3/4 highest 162 1/2 lowest 161 3/4 closing 162 1/8

Oomra D/J opening 147 7/8 highest 148 1/4 lowest 147 5/8 closing 147 5/8

Oomra March opening 146 5/8 highest 147 1/4 lowest 146 1/2 closing 146 3/4

Bengal D/J opening 122 1/4 highest 122 3/8 lowest 122 1/4 closing 122 3/8

Bengal March opening 122 5/8 highest 122 5/8 lowest 122 1/2 closing 122 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach April May 1939 (21-1-39) Rs. 3 5/8

Tejimandi for Broach April May 1939 (24-3-39) Rs. 3 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach July August 1939 (24-6-39) Rs. 18 1/4

Long Liquidation In New York Cotton Market

JANUARY NOTICES 9,300 BALES

New Orleans Buying And Trade Covering

BOMBAY: DEC. 28.

ON TUESDAY THE NEW YORK COTTON MARKET WAS INACTIVE APART FROM JANUARY LIQUIDATION AGAINST 93 NOTICES AND EXCHANGING JANUARY TO LATER MONTHS, WITH OUTSIDE INTEREST VERY LIMITED AND TRADERS ARE STILL AWAITING DEVELOPMENTS IN WASHINGTON.

BOMBAY, Dec. 28.

The New York Cotton Market opened steady but declined on liquidation and moderate hedging with demand poor aside from buying of January by leading spot and New Orleans Houses and trade short covering. Spot cotton and textiles were quiet. Finally liquidation appeared with the session finishing barely steady.

At the opening March was quoted 2 point's down at 8-35 and improved one point to 8.36 which was the highest level reached soon after the opening of the market. Later prices declined 3 points to 8.33 which was the lowest level reached at the close and the session finished at a net decline of 7 to 8 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced 4 points at 8.78c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was also quiet with scattered selling and closed at a decline of 3 to 4 points. Spot cotton prices closed 5 points down at 8.55 c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool Cotton Market remained entirely closed and will reopen to-day at 11 a.m.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria Cotton Market was easy with increased offerings. Sakels futures declined 20 to 15 points and Ashmouni futures closed 8 to 5 points lower.

EGYPTIAN OUTLOOK.

The Egyptian Ministry of Agriculture's revised estimate of local production, published on November 7, gives the yield of the long-staple cotton in the aggregate as 3.03 cantars per feddan, a decrease of exactly 10 per cent from the estimate issued in October. The Sakel yield is not specified, but this was calculated at 2.28 cantars a month before, and is now presumably assessed at 2.06 cantars. The yield of Giza 7 is likewise not indicated in the estimate, but the production figure (1,821,000 cantars) divided by the official acreage (573,483 feddans) puts it at 3.17 cantars. The other long-staple varieties (Maarad, Sakha 4, and Giza 26) are calculated to yield an average of 3.42 cantars. The yield of the medium-staple cottons (Fouadi, Giza 3, Giza 12, and unclassified descriptions) is estimated at 3.74 cantars, and that of the short-staple cottons (Ashmouni and Zagora) at 5.00 cantars.

The following table shows the comparative yields in the past four seasons:

(CANTARS.)

	1938-39.	1937-38.	1936-37.	1935-36.	1834-35.
Sakel	2.06	3.45	3.21	3.03	2.47
Giza 7	3.17	4.74	4.64	4.69	3.47
Other long staples	3.42	4.41	3.94	4.36	3.42
Med. staples	3.74	5.15	5.21	4.83	3.26
Short staples.	5.00	6.20	5.91	5.84	5.67
All varieties	4.04	5.47	5.19	5.11	4.36

Not since 1934-5 have the yields of the long and medium-staple growths been comparable with those now in prospect and to find a lower outturn of short-staple varieties it is necessary to go back to 1931-2 when the average yield of the crop as a whole was only 3.89 cantars per feddan, and Ashmouni and Bagora yielded no more than 4.71 cantars.

TOTAL YIELD.

According to the official returns the total quantity of lint cotton ginned in the 1937-8 season was 10,814,000 cantars. Net receipts at Alexandria and Port Said from September 1, 1937, to August 31, 1938, amounted to 10,205,000 cantars, while 142,000 cantars of 1937-38 cotton arrived at Alexandria during August, 1937. The total receipts of 1937-8 cotton thus amounted to 10,347,000 cantars, and as interior consumption for the season was officially returned at 357,000 cantars of ginned cotton from the 1937-8 crop remained in the ginneries or village warehouses on August 31, 1938, and further investigation shows that most of this surplus must have consisted of short staples. Adding this quantity and the Alexandria carry-over (1,485,000 cantars of lint cotton) to the crop now indicated (7,200,000 cantars), the total prospective supply for the current season (scarto excluded) is approximately 8,800,000 cantars.

This provision is smaller by upwards of 2,25,000 cantars than that of last season, and is, moreover, nearly 750,000 cantars less than the quantity which was exported from and consumed in Egypt in 1937-8." The local statistical position at the beginning of the season was thus very bullish. It is now a good deal less so, however, and in Giza 7 and the other long-staple varieties it will soon assume a bearish complexion unless the out-of-sight movement accelerates.

INDICATED SUPPLY.

The indicated supply includes 550,000 cantars Sakel, 2,124,000 cantars Giza 7, 550,000 cantars other long-staples, and 5,300,000 cantars Ashmouni and Bagora. In 1937-8 the export total included 5,810,000 cantars Ashmouni and Zagora, and most of the 510,000 cantars consumed up-country and at Alexandria consisted of these varieties. Thus this season's supply of short-staples is nearly 1,000,000 cantars smaller than last season's requirements, and, although shipments of them to date are 400,000 cantars short of last year's total for the equivalent period, the statistical picture still remains bullish as far as these growths are concerned.

On the other hand, however, last season's exports of Sakellaridis amounted to 340,000 cantars, which is only 60 per cent of the present season's supply; exports of Maarad, Sakha 4, and Giza 26 last season totalled 510,000 cantars in the aggregate and the supply of them this season exceeds that quantity by an appreciable margin;

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Dec 28

Yesterday London market was closed while New York Spot silver prices closed unchanged at 42 3/4 cents. London-New York cross rate was quoted 4.66 1/2 and Shanghai T T on London was quoted to-day at 0/8. Thus in the absence of any near development the local market was dull and with restricted trading prices fluctuated within a narrow range. There was less disposition to operate and traders were awaiting American news.

GOLD			
Ready	37	3	9
Posh delivery	37	4	6
Posh Tejimandi	0	2	0
Maha delivery	37	5	6
Maha Tejimandi	0	5	0
SILVER			
Ready	51	4	8
Posh delivery	51	3	9
Posh Tejimandi	0	11	0
Maha delivery	51	2	3
Maha Tejimandi	1	2	0

FOREIGN WHEAT MARKETS

Winnipeg and Chicago were steady on reports of unfavourable weather prospects in the U. S. A. winter belt and also the possibility of Argentina joining the programme of controlled production with other exporting nations.

The International Wheat Advisory Committee are due to meet in London on the 10th January.

DECLINE IN WALL-STREET

Bombay, Dec 28

Wall Street closed easy. To-day is the last day for regular tax-selling and higher prices are looked for with the turn of the year.

U S Steel declined dol 1 1/8, and Anaconda Copper Mining dol 5/8.

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, Dec 28

February	53.00
March	53.00

and the Giza 7 supply is likely to prove super-abundant at the present rate of exports. Last season 2,135,000 cantars of this growth were shipped abroad, and this is approximately the supply now envisaged, but export clearances to date are in a ratio of only 65 per cent to those of last year for the corresponding period, and at this rate, allowing 50,000 cantars for local consumption, there will be a surplus of some 700,000 cantars at the end of the season.—"M. G."

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York March highest (10-9 a.m.)	8.36—01
New York March lowest (1-5 p.m.)	8.35—04
Liverpool March highest	4.86+05
Liverpool March lowest	4.83+02

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Delivery notices heavy and have had a tendency to widen the differences prevailing dullness may continue for some time and with a lack of incentive it is logical to expect prices to give way to some extent.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from their New York friends:

'Market depressed slightly. 93 January New York cotton notices promptly stopped. Expect a better market to-morrow.'

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York: January liquidation absorbed by large spot interests. Some March hedge selling.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Dec 27

January	8.26—04
March	8.33—04
May	8.15—05
July	7.85—07
October	7.54—05
December	7.59—03
Middling Spot	8.78—04

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Dec 27

January	8.39—03
March	8.45—04
May	8.26—03
Middling Spot	8.55—05

NEW YORK

New York, Dec 27

11-00 A.M. RANGES—
Market closed.
NOON CALL—

March	8.35
May	8.18

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Dec 27

*Day's receipts at all U S Ports	25,000 bales.
Day's exports to Great Britain	3,000 bales.
Day's exports to the Continent	6,000 bales.
Day's exports to China and Japan	11,000 bales.

*The above receipts refer to three days.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Dec 28

Following a decline of 4 points in N Y cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 160/4 for Broach A/M delivery and the market also opened at Rs. 160/4 with a moderate business. Failure of American markets to improve induced scattered long liquidation and prices declined to Rs. 159/10. At this level the market was steady with some short covering and prices rallied to Rs. 159/12. The tone of the market was quietly steady.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of 2 points and the local market was steady with Broach A/M. quoted at Rs. 160/2. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F G M G—			
Broach A/M.	Rs. 160	2	0
Broach J/A.	161	4	0
Oomra D/J	146	8	0
Oomra D/J	147	10	0
Oomra March	146	4	0
F G M G—			
Bengal D/J	121	12	0
Bengal March	122	0	0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Dec. 28.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M. G.—					
Bengal U.P.	130	127	124	121	
Punjab	130	127	124	121	
Rajputana	131	128	125	122	
Oomra No. 3	156	153	150	147	...
C P. No. 1	171	168	165	162	...
C.P. No. 2	163	160	157	154	...

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Dec. 28.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Since 1st September.
In full-pressed Bales.

	4 days	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	1,133	14,184	945
Central India	5,168	66,356	470
Barsi and Nagar	2,135	15,697	9,585
Hyderabad-Gaorani		1,139	2,111
Berar	3,897	48,482	29,750
Central Provinces	284	15,893	6,048
Total Oomras	12,817	161,751	48,918
Dholera	930	59,232	4,311
N.-W. Provinces	49	667	1,551
Rajputana	1,585	13,063	95
Sind-Punjab	7,699	106,915	136,270
Broach	113	12,201	1,406
Coompta and Dharwar	115	12,166	8,034
Westerns-Northerns	230	11,927	883
Cocoanada		6	12
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		2,376	811
American		512	36,738
Egyptian, African and Sudan		113,291	122,772
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		6	570
Total	23,536	494,133	382,351

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept. to 22nd Dec.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day.	This year.	Last year.
Europe	278	71,385	63,667
Japan and China	3,550	341,334	67,200
Coast Ports		12,197	24,263
Up-country by Rail		95,733	117,238
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		31,687	15,450
Total	3,828	535,336	287,838

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Dec. 28.

Bengal Superfine 131/32 Jan. +6.
Bengal Superfine 131/32
Bengal Fine 128/29 Jan. +6.
Bengal F.G. 125/26
C. P. 1 163/64 Jan. +16.
C. P. 2 155/56 Jan. +9.
Arvi 156/57
Amraoti 150/51
Ellichpur 153/54
Berar 149/50 Jan. +9.
Malkapur 148/49
Khandesh 136/41
Jalna/Sailu 141/42
Burwah/Sanavad 149/50
Khandwa 149/50
Mathia F.G. 124/26.
Broach March +3 1/2.
Punjab 4F. 182/85 Feb. +23
Punjab 289F. 215/20 Feb. +57
Sindh N.T. 200/12
Mathia F.G. 124/26

American Cotton Figures

	1938-39	1937-38
F.P. Bales		
Receipts to date 27-12-38	2985000	5839000
Receipts Yesterday 27-12-38	25000	40000
Exports to date 27-12-38	1945003	3378000
Stock at Ports 23-12-38	3033000	3245000
Stock at Interior Towns 23-12-38	3444000	2656000
Stock at Liverpool 23-12-38	1072000	1054000
Visible Supply 23-12-38	7821000	7672000
Quantity in sight 23-12-38	7087000	10290000
Quantity out of sight 23-12-38	4911000	5449000

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Dec. 28.

Wheat	9,592 cwts.
Linseed	3,653 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	75 cwts.
Gingellyseed	3,335 cwts.
Groundnuts	80,064 cwts.
Castorseed	542 cwts.
Rice	39,781 cwts.
Myrabollams	1,361 cwts.
Cottonseed	20,660 cwts.
Mowraseed	145 cwts.
Gram	3,760 cwts.
Joowar	1,252 cwts.
Maize	71 cwts.
Barley	675 cwts.
Bajree	6,272 cwts.
Indian Sugar	3,037 cwts.

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Dec 27

SAKELS—	
January	12.55—21
March	12.81—20
May	12.91—25
ASHMOUNI—	
February	10.45—8
April	10.51—7
GIZA—	
January	12.65—14
March	12.95—11
May	11.11—08

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Dec 28

B C RATES—
T T D D 1/5 27/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T U D 1/5 29/32 near
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32 near
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/32 to March 1/6 April/Nov
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 283 1/2
Bank's buying T T 285 1/2
Bank's buying D D 284 3/4
PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,306
Bank's buying T T 1,336
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 78 5/8
Bank's buying T T 77 7/8
Bank's buying 60 days 77
AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 63 3/8
JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 63 1/4
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 85 1/4
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 48 3/4
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 157 3/8
BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 85 5/8
CROSS RATE—
New York London 4.66.50 27th instant
Japan London 1/2 1/64 28th instant
Hongkong London 1/3 28th instant
Shanghai London 0/8 9/16 28th instant
Java London 8.56 1/4 28th instant
London Paris closed 27th instant
London Belgium closed 27th instant
London Switzerland closed 27th instant
London Berlin closed 27th instant
London Stockholm closed 27th instant
London New York closed 27th instant
London Amsterdam closed 27th instant
London Italy closed 27th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm near.
Gold £7-9-1 27th instant
Silver London Ready 20 3/16 27th instant
Silver London Forward 19 11/16 27th instant
Silver New York Ready 43 27th instant
London discounts 3 months 1 1/8—1 3/16 per cent 27th instant
London discounts 6 months 1 1/16 per cent 27th instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 1 per cent.
3 months 1 1/2 per cent.
6 months 1 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Firm.

New York Sugar

New York, Dec. 27.

March	1.93.
May	1.98.
July	2.00.
September	2.04.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, Dec. 27.

May	dol 0.68.
July	dol 0.67 5/8.
September	dol. 0.66 1/4.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Dec. 28.

Ready Javas Rs. 15-8-0.
Shipment Jan.-March Rs. 6-0-6.
Shipment April-June Rs. 6-4-0.
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 6-5-0.
Kesar Rs. 15-9-0.
Saraya Rs. 15-8-0.
Java Spot F 6.55.

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Dec. 28.

Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 40/8
Copper sheets	Rs. 49/8

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Dec. 28.

Castorseeds May—			
Opening	Rs. 28	12	0
Highest	28	12	6
Lowest	28	10	6
Closing	28	12	0
Groundnuts Seeds Feb—			
Opening	28	12	0
Highest	29	0	0
Lowest	28	11	6
Closing	28	12	3
Cottonseeds Jan.—			
Opening	21	15	0
Highest	22	0	6
Lowest	21	14	6
Closing	21	15	0
Cottonseeds May—			
Opening	22	3	0
Highest	22	5	0
Lowest	22	3	0
Closing	22	4	0

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales
Receipts into Bombay on 23rd December	5,899
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1938	470,595
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	350,927
Increase	119,668

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1939 160/4 New York May 8.15 Rs. 34 at cross rate 4.66 1/2

Bombay New York: Broach J/A 1939 161/8 New York July 7.85 Rs. 25 1/2 at cross rate 4.66 1/2

(Continued from col. 7)

ought to be very valuable for producing flexibility of the manifold joints of the body. For the development of correct posture and for the remedy of postural variations arising out of the faulty carriage of the body, they are invaluable means. I think they are as valuable as any other types of exercises known for this purpose.

Indians—Shortest-Lived People In World

(Continued from page 14)

alone spends on Public Health over Rs. 20 lakhs a year and the Provincial Governments together spend for the purpose nearly 1.5 crores; but there is greater need for effort to reduce the incidence of mortality of diseases in the country. Even though the stimulus for good health may not be wanting, most of us are so ignorant and so lacking in an appreciation of factors pertaining to social welfare that health laws are rarely understood and very little observed in practice.

Still another stimulus of the desire for health which can now be noticed in the peoples of the West but little known in the life of our people, is born out of a new conception of health as meaning something more than a mere freedom from disease, the notion of health as a positive living force springing from the efficient and harmonious functioning of the different organs of human body. The achievement of such health should enable the citizen not only to make his own life efficient and enjoyable, but to so live as to make the lives also of people around him worthwhile.

In this country, though the population is mainly agricultural and rural, the problem of artificial living is tending to become as acute as in the West, owing to the enormous influence exercised by the changing factors of civilization on habits of food, exercise and rest and on conditions of housing and occupation.

So far, I have attempted to indicate the immediate need we have in this country for improving the health of the people as the basis of our future national prosperity. It will be agreed that positive health is fundamental to the efficiency and happiness of not only the individual, the family and society but also to agriculture and industry, the main sources of our wealth. Health is necessary to prevent disease for the cure of which we now spend a good deal. As ill-health and disease tend to distort even our philosophy of life and our attitude to the world, it is only through abundant health that we can bring into being strong men and vigorous women who can see joy in life, draw the best out of it and enrich it. But to this end, we seem to have done very little so far.

In fact so indifferent yet our public men seem to be to this question that considerable pioneering work is necessary before we can even arouse the health consciousness of our people.

The health of the human body depends upon many factors like heredity, over which we have not yet mastered any appreciable control, and nutrition, a complex bodily function involving not only the taking of food but also "a large number of factors in the habit and environment of the individual" like exercise, rest, ventilation, clothing, fresh air, sunshine and observation of the laws of hygiene. For the proper nutrition of our people, the right kind of food is the first fundamental necessity; and only natural food can be the right kind of food.

In modern civilization, cereals, fruits, and even vegetables and other types of food are so prepared, modified or preserved that their quality and usefulness are fundamentally affected.

In India, judging from the opinions held by Dr. Akroyd and others, we should primarily be concerned, not only with the quality of the food we eat but also the quantity available to the nation; and yet over 154 million acres of culturable land on which we can grow corn and fruits for people and grass for cattle to provide milk, are according to the latest reports, allowed to go to waste.

This apart, with so low an average earning capacity as two annas or less, our estimated daily income per head, how can the Indian citizen obtain sufficient food to grow from childhood into manhood and perform efficiently the hard tasks of life?

CALL TO MINISTRY

As for factors other than food which are essential to the production and preservation of the citizen's health, these are dependent upon the care and consideration with which a Government provides facilities for protected water supply and drainage and the sanitary housing of the people, particularly the poorer classes, the type of education given to them and the amenities afforded for their proper exercise and recreation in the open. How much the Government of our own country have done in these directions may well be judged by what we ordinarily see around us.

Will it be too much to hope that at least hereafter with the institution of popular ministries all over the land, these vital considerations of our existence will receive immediate and adequate attention?

As things are, no effort seems to have been made in any part of our country even to attempt as assessment of the nation's physical fitness, as the first step towards progress.

Some Governments have chosen to abolish even School medical inspection, because the findings are not used to advantage by parents—a good excuse!

So far as the teaching profession is concerned, our aim in relation to the question of national fitness should be, briefly indicated, to so instruct pupils as to help them to improve and conserve their own health and so train them in habits and principles of living that throughout their school-life as well as in the after-life they will be assured "that abundant vigour and vitality which provide the basis for the greatest possible happiness and service in personal, family and community life."

I have hitherto attempted to discuss briefly the relation health has to national fitness. It was said that health itself is dependent, among other factors, upon exercise. Exercise of the body means its function or use.

This use which is fundamental to harmonious growth can either be natural or artificial; it is natural when we work or play, that is utilise the body or its parts for the routine purposes of living in relation to our environment, but artificial when we consciously exercise the body or its parts for the sake of exercise and its effect, health.

As function is fundamental to organic growth or efficiency, a need arises for the artificial exercise of such organs as are not ordinarily used in daily living.

In industry and agriculture, in office routine, in the use of modified foods or the modern luxuries of transport, the need for using considerable parts of our body, particularly the larger muscles, is very limited; and when certain parts or organs of the body are thus neglected, they decay from disuse and tend to give rise to disharmony or disease of the body which may be a mere assymetry in growth or a serious defect affecting a whole process like digestion or excretion. This truth our ancients discovered through their experience; but to-day we have a scientific or experimental evidence to prove that "Function makes structure."

But though health is thus one of the principal results of exercise, it should not be the sole aim.

As I have already indicated at the beginning, the human body is so constituted that what affects one aspect of it should fundamentally affect the others also.

The ancient Greeks understood this truth and the Indian Yogins of yore realised the importance of relating the physical development to the progress of the mind and the awakening of the spirit.

The Hatha Yoga practices were intended so to gain physical harmony as to facilitate mastery over the mind and spirit. To-day conditions of human society having changed, we similarly seek through physical culture to achieve control over the mind and modify our attitude to existence.

The giving of exercise to school children and provision even of playgrounds for the public now form part of a process of education by which we seek to utilise physical experience for building up a capacity for emotional poise and for training the ability in people to live in harmony with their surroundings.

Personal, civic and social qualities of character as well as the capacity for coping up with the demands and dangers of modern living are therefore the ultimate objectives of physical culture.

UNNATURAL LIVING

Man's greatest foes to-day arise from the forces of his own unnatural living; he has lost his harmony with the Spirit, and he is hard put to it to devise ways and means by which he can relive in peace with his body as in the distant past, but with a mind more adequate to exacting and complex modern needs, and a spirit which will do credit to his humanity, and to which he will not be altogether strange.

The teacher of exercises of physical education as we say more appropriately, has or should have, therefore, the same high purpose as any other teacher, in that the ultimate aim of all exercises is to so stimulate and perfect human development as to enable the organism not only to resist and overcome the dangers to which it is exposed in modern life but to so exist that life can become richer and used more and more for the greatest happiness of the greatest possible number.

There have been in use in our society many types of enjoyable group activities like, Chadugudu and the game of feints and kummy and kolatam of the South. But owing to the indifference with which we have neglected them they are in the danger of being either forgotten or modified violently by Western influence. Emergent efforts should of course be made to study these activities and make written records of them so that they may be available to the public at nominal cost and to adapt them for use in educational institutions. There is, however, this danger that these indigenous recreational activities, being capable of exercise in narrow areas in cities, there may, out of narrow 'patriotic' considerations, be substituted for games of Western origin.

We should be anxious in the interest of the emotional aspect of children as well as their health to provide optimum open space recreation in the open; otherwise both the need and stimulus for providing open air facilities may be lost.

There are certain types of indigenous physical activity which can well be made very popular, because they involve the use of rhythm.

Owing to sophistry and a general sense of high-seriousness which afflicts most of us, dancing seems to have lost its attraction to the popular mind.

But the rhythmic sense inherent in us often cries for expression, and there is, therefore, plenty of scope for the teacher of physical education to re-vitalise the ancient arts of Bharata Natya, the Marwari dances, the Malabar Kathakali and such other folk dance practices as are known now to be merely survivals

I wish before closing, to venture a few remarks concerning that splendid system of physical exercises which are now attracting world-wide attention, the Yoga Asanas There is a popular belief that these are impossible of reach to the normal man; and often variously and unjustly described as feats and contortions fit only for the fakir or the mystic but to-day everywhere in our land owing to increasing interest in physical fitness, newspapers and journals have begun to describe them and in the prescriptions of exercise for popular appeal we see them masquerading under various names even in the magazines of the West.

Yoga Asana exercises as they were intended to be performed, from an integral part of the Yoga system, the ultimate aim of which is the attainment of human destiny through the practice of Gnana Yoga or Bakti Yoga or of Raja Yoga.

They need an amount of concentration and strength of will which only the well-disciplined man can command; and though preparatory to a higher end in their nature, to perform them we possibly need the meditative temperament. Further, restrictions imposed their practice and the guidance required for doing them correctly, are such that it may not generally be possible for the ordinary teacher to use them without danger for purposes of class-work. Popular writers on Yoga seem to anticipate the objections to which I refer; but no convincing arguments are forthcoming to help us to adopt them for general use by normal citizens.

Yoga Asana exercises are in their nature fundamentally different from any other systems of exercise known to the world. While practically all systems in use involve movement, fast or slow, the asanas are only poses, as they seem to be aptly called; to do them effectively, so the writers say, it seems to be necessary to maintain each pose for a specific time which may in practice be increased up to an extent.

Asana exercises are therefore 'static', while other forms of exercise are 'dynamic'. This fundamental difference is of considerable importance, and it should affect our consideration of the value of these exercises. It is true very significant contributions have been made by Swami Kuvalayananda who has attempted a scientific estimate of their values; but I should think very extensive experiments should further be carried on by trained physiologists for determining the exact value of these exercises and the nature of the chemical and other disturbances they produce in the body. Till then, I feel, great caution should be exercised by those who do them according to instructions, contained in popular books on Yoga.

It seems possible, however, to adopt these exercises as general activity exercises like any contained in the Western systems. They

(Continued in col. 4)

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1938

Nation's Status Depends On National Fitness

Urgency Of Nation-Wide Campaign For Physical Regeneration

Nation's Physical Fitness Must Be First Step Towards Progress, Says Mr. L. K. Govindarajulu

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

"As for our physical heritage, we have the discreditable reputation of being the shortest lived people, having an average span of less then twenty-five years of life." Said Mr. L. K. Govindarajulu in the course of his presidential address at the Health and Physical Education Section of the All-India Educational Conference which opened to-day in St. Xavier's College.

"Ill health and disease tend to distort even our philosophy of life and our attitude to the world," he said.

Mr. Govindarajulu made a strong plea for an all-round programme for building up national health and advocated the combination of eastern and western games and systems of exercise for the purpose. The following are extracts from the speech:—

It is a happy augury for the future of our country that we should meet to-day in this great city, the Gateway of India.

This is a city of merchant-princes and industrial magnates, and it is the capital of a province, which has both in the past and in the present produced some of the greatest men of India, warriors like Shivaji the Great, noble scholars, selfless patriots and stalwart leaders of political and social thought like Sir Phirozeshaw Mehta, Gopalkrishna Gokhale, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Mahatma Gandhi.

Bombay has also been for many decades almost the home of Indian cricket and it has now to its credit not only numerous sports clubs and gymkhanas of unquestioned strength and prosperity but also a stadium, the like of which is not found in many countries.

Pioneering as it does in many fields of progressive national achievement, Bombay wisely and with great forethought has, under the inspiration of a new national Government, now founded a College of Physical Education, perhaps the first national institution of its kind in the country, to train leaders of play and recreation for the adequate development and strengthening of the nationhood of the province. Meeting under such good auspices with so much greatness and wisdom in evidence all around me, I feel doubtful whether I will rise equal to the task which you have imposed upon me.

INCIDENCE OF DISEASE

We people in India are to-day on the threshold of great and significant changes towards a life of freedom and progress.

What are the assets of our national life and what our liabilities? From the economic point of view, India's wealth is now but a fable and our poverty has become a by-word. Our agriculture is still primitive, and according to all accounts too inadequate, both in quality and in quantity, to meet fully the demands of our people.

Our social life is marred greatly by communal strife and bitterness and our religion, the best part of our ancient heritage, seems to have lost all its appeal except its ritualism.

As for our physical heritage, we have the discreditable reputation of being the shortest lived people, having an average span of less than 25 years of life (24.88). (In Europe the average is near 60); and our birth rate (35.4) is the highest fourth in the world and the death rate (22.6), the highest but one.

The incidence of disease is also the greatest in this country, 22 per thousand being continuously ill, and dreadful epidemics like Cholera, Smallpox, Plague and Typhoid, which have ceased to cause anxiety in the societies of the West are yet yearly taking tolls of many thousands of lives among our people.

At the back of all this poverty and suffering we have nothing but colossal ignorance, gross superstition and appalling indifference to help us in our endeavours towards gaining a happy and prosperous national existence. We seem altogether to have become a C 3 people, economically bankrupt and physically not merely insufficient but degenerate.

Mr. L. K. Govinda Rajulu, Director of Physical Education, Annamalai University who presided over the Physical Education section of the All-India Educational Conference.

However much we may believe in the inviolability of a moral law based on truth, we cannot afford to forget that our life in this world has a physical foundation and upon this foundation must rest the edifices of our intelligence and spirituality. We cannot escape from our animal existence; and our humanity should show through it. Our bodily life in this world and its physical environment are factors which profoundly affect our earthly existence and influence deeply the powers of our minds as well as the strength of our spirit.

How can a half-starved humanity afflicted by dread disease and dire poverty, rise above its sordid circumstances and achieve such mental power and moral strength as will help to gain for us any lasting happiness?

Unfortunately there seems to be a deplorable belief among large sections of people in this country that because what matters ultimately is the progress of the spirit, considerations of the body may well be neglected. The ascetic spirit wnich held sway in Europe in the Middle Ages seems still to cling on to us and we would fain mortify the body for the salvation of the soul. That is why, perhaps, many among us who plead for simple living would virtually deny themselves even the minimum demands of physical existence.

This apart, the stimulus for physical well-being in most countries has usually come from the demand for an efficient army; and we in India having lost our political entity for many generations and having on that account stifled any inkling for martial activity, have sunk into a pitiable state of physical and mental apathy.

NEED FOR HEALTH CAMPAIGN

But the chief factor in the weakening of the physique of the Indian people has been ignorance with its many manifestations, unhygienic living, superstition, bigotry, improvidence and indifference, all factors opposed to the happiness of the person and the prosperity of the society. Another stimulus for well-being which has usually impelled people to seek and preserve health is the desire to be free from disease.

To the individual illness implies among other things, either temporary or permanent loss of the capacity for joyful living and to the Government interested in its people the ailing citizen, apart from losing his efficiency and income becomes a source of preventable public expenditure.

To-day the Government of India

(Continued on page 13. Col. 5).

Andrews On Lingua Franca Of India

It Shouldn't Be Literary Language, But Should Be Only A Language For Market Place

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 28.

An interesting discussion held last night in Vizianagram Hall on the "Lingua Franca" for India. The discussion was initiated by Mr. C. F. Andrews who asked whether it was right for the North to impose common language on the South. He observed that if solution was to be found, the Lingua Franca must contain more and more words from the South. He added that at present what was known to be Hindustani did not contain words from the South.

Continuing he said that the Lingua Franca should not be a literary language in which great prose and poetry could be written, but it should be a language market place.

Hindustani, he said, must continue to have at present two-fold vocabulary viz. Urdu and Hindi words mixed up in it. People who did not know Urdu or Hindi should use Roman script for learning or writing Hindustani. He did not want mother scripts of different provinces to be abolished. Lingua Franca further should not be the medium of instruction for which only the mother tongues should be used.

An interesting discussion followed, wherein eminent linguists participated. Dr. Halim of Hyderabad favoured Hindustani as the suitable Lingua Franca. He condemned those who tried to attack Hindustani by introducing Arabic and Sanskrit words as enemies of India. Both Hindus and Muslims were guilty of this unpatriotic action, he said.

Prof. Wadia from Mysore supported Dr. Halim. Prof. Wadia added they should have Roman script for all languages in India.

DEMAND FOR RESPONSIBLE GOVT.

Threat Of Direct Action After Three Months Given To Cutch Durbar

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 28.

News comes from Mundra in Cutch that the Praja Parishad held there under the presidentship of Mr. Yusuf J. Meherally adopted a resolution demanding responsible Government in the State.

The Parishad also gave a three months' notice to the Durbar for the fulfilment of the popular demand, failing which a threat of direct action was held out.—United Press.

"RESPONSIBLE GOVT. DAY" FOR CUTCH

(From Our Correspondent).

CUTCH, Dec. 28.

The Parishad dropped Vafadari resolution. This is an historical event.

The President has been empowered to elect the Working Committee.

It has been resolved to celebrate January 26 as Responsible Government Day. Hundreds have enlisted as volunteers.

Several petty resolutions are to be submitted to the new Working Committee for disposal.

GOKAK MILL-WORKERS ARRESTED

GOKAK, Dec. 28.

Fifty workers, including fifteen women, were arrested and taken to Belgaum Jail, owing, it is stated, to signs of unruliness among the idle workers. An armed police force is keeping watch in the mill area. The mills are not yet opened.—A. P.

Kolaba Peasants' Demands

(From Our Correspondent).

ALIBAG, Dec. 27.

Cultivating tenants of about 60 villages in Nagothna Mahal have resolved not to pay rents to the landholders unless they obtained a remission of five maunds per Khandi all round.

The decision was taken at a Conference of tenants of 60 villages at Nagothna, Mr. N. N. Patil presiding in the week-end. Mr. S. G. Tipnis also addressed the meeting.

The meeting was also utilised to preach among the tenants to vote for the Independent Labour Party candidates during the coming District Board Elections.

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to facilitate its working were also adopted.

Earlier the Working Committee of the League held a short sitting when Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan, the League Secretary, submitted his report of his visit to the Central Provinces in connection with the introduction of the Vidyamandir Scheme.—A. P.

"Federal Scheme Unacceptable"

But Muslim League Prepared To Consider "Suitable Alternative"

British Govt. Warned Against Continuing Palestine Atrocities

Women's Sub-Committee To Be Established; Resolutions Adopted By League Subjects Committee

PATNA: Dec. 27.

Resolutions rejecting the Federal Scheme and authorising the President of the All-India Muslim League to take steps to explore the possibility of a suitable alternative and another declaring that the League would take such steps as necessary to safeguard the legitimate interests of the Mussalmans, if the Congress and other Hindu organisations did not desist from their present activities in the States, were among the resolutions adopted by the Subjects Committee of the All-India Muslim League, to-night.

The resolution on federation states: "The All-India Muslim League reiterates its views that the Scheme of Federation as embodied in the Government of India Act, 1935, is unacceptable but in view of further developments that have taken place or will take place from time to time it hereby authorises the president of the All-India Muslim League to take such steps and adopt such course as may be necessary with a view to exploring the possibility of a suitable alternative which would completely safeguard the interest of the Mussalmans and other minorities of India."

The resolution on the States, while expressing sympathy with the legitimate aspirations of the subjects of the Indian States for constitutional advancement and for obtaining redress to their grievances, the Muslim League, although bound by its present programme and policy to maintain an attitude of non-interference in the affairs of the Indian States, has unequivocally declared that if the Congress or other Hindu organisations do not desist forthwith from their "present subversive activities in the States actuated by ulterior motives" the League will be forced to take such action as will be necessary to safeguard the legitimate interests of the Mussalmans.

Palestine Question.

The resolution on Palestine expressed the opinion of the All-India Muslim League that "the unjust Balfour Declaration" and the repressive methods adopted by the British Government thereafter to suppress the Arabs are a manifestation of the decided policy of the British Government to keep Palestine as part of the British Empire for ever in the name of the Jews, to strengthen British Imperialism, to frustrate the desire of the Arabs to united and form into a federation and also to check unity among Muslim nations and to use Palestine as a base for imperial naval and aerial activities.

This object by itself and "all the atrocities and cruelties perpetrated on Palestine Arabs" to obtain this object have no parallel in history. This session of the All-India League regards those Arabs who are laying down their lives to protect their national rights as heroes and martyrs, and warns the British Government that if it does not stop the influx of the Jews into Palestine forthwith and does not include the Grand Mufti, the "real leaders of the Arabs," as well as representative Indian Mussalmans in the proposed conference the latter will prove a farce.

Problems Before Islam

The resolution declared that the problems of Palestine were the problems of the Mussalmans of the world and if the British Government did not do justice to the Arabs and fulfil the demands of the Mussalmans of the world Indian Muslims would adopt any programme and would be prepared to make any sacrifices that might be decided upon by a conference of representatives of all Muslim nations in which Indian Muslims would participate to free the Arabs from the clutches of British domination and usurpation by the Jews.

Concluding the resolution declared in clear terms to the British Government that if any attempt was insisted upon to give a practical shape to the idea which appeared to be prevailing in some British and American circles to make Palestine the national home of the Jews, would lead to a state of perpetual conflict.

Another resolution stressed the necessity for affording opportunities to women for development in order to participate in the struggle for social, economic and political emancipation of the Muslim nation in India, and recommended the establishment of an All-India Muslim Women's Sub-Committee.

The duties of this committee will be to organise provincial and district sub-committees to enlist women to the membership of the League and to carry on an intensive propaganda among Muslim women in order to create in them a greater political consciousness.

Certain amendments to the League constitution which meant

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Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE

GUNMAN'S BLUFF

WADE'S GHOST! LEAVE ME ALONE -- GO BACK TO THE BOTTOM OF THE RIVER, WHERE I PUT YOU!
YOU KILLED ME, SLICK. I CAME BACK TO EVEN THE SCORE!
GET BACK! LEAVE ME ALONE! GHOST OR NOT, I'LL SHOOT!
BANG! BANG! BANG!
9-28
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